



Resource Management System 2008 Annual Resource Summary

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Scope and Purpose

This is the 2008 edition of the Resource Management System's RMS Annual Summary Report (ASR). This report is based on existing information gathered from the service providers, county agencies, reports from state or regional agencies, environmental impact reports for major projects, research

for the Land Use Element Update Program, and personal communications with agency staff. Additional resource information is provided by staff of the incorporated cities, community services districts, school districts, other special districts and private water companies.

About the Resource Management System

The Resource Management System (RMS) provides information to guide decisions about balancing land development with the resources necessary to sustain such development. It focuses on, 1) collecting data, 2) identifying resource problems and 3) recommending solutions. When a resource deficiency becomes apparent, three courses are possible to avoid jeopardizing public health or welfare: the resource capacity may be expanded, conservation measures may be introduced to extend the availability of unused capacity, or development may be restricted or redirected to areas with remaining resource capacity. Hence, the RMS addresses development in terms of appropriate distribution, location, and timing rather than growth versus no-growth.

The RMS utilizes three alert levels called levels of severity (LOS) to identify differing levels of resource deficiencies. Level I is the first alert level and occurs when sufficient lead time exists either to expand the capacity of the resource, or to decrease the rate at which the resource is being depleted. Level II identifies the crucial point at which some moderation of the rate of resource use must occur to prevent exceeding the resource capacity. Level III occurs when the demand for the resource equals or exceeds its supply and is the most critical level of concern. The County should take a series of actions to address resource deficiencies before Level III is reached.

The RMS also lists a variety of steps which can be taken by the Board of Supervisors when it is determined that a resource has reached a particular level of severity. These are referred to as "action requirements," and they are found in the body and appendix of this report.

It is important to distinguish between "recommended" levels of severity and levels of severity that have been certified by the Board of Supervisors. All levels of severity are, initially, recommendations proposed by staff, based on information provided by the various service providers. These recommended levels of severity should be taken as general indicators of declining resource availability. The "action requirements" are not invoked in response to recommended levels of severity. If the Board of Supervisors determines that a particular resource situation is not being dealt with adequately, or that a failure to act could result in serious consequences, it sets in motion the certification process. The certification process involves the completion of a Resource Capacity Study (RCS) which investigates the resource issue in more detail than the preliminary analysis which resulted in the "recommended" level of severity. The RCS is the subject of public hearings by the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors. If the Board of Supervisors certifies a level of severity, the appropriate "action requirements" are implemented.

Resources, Services and Measures

The ASR considers the following services and service measures:

Service	Measure
Water Supply	Safe Yield/Extractions
Water Systems	Percent of capacity
Sewer Systems	Percent of capacity
Roads	Level of Service Vehicle/ Capacity
Schools	Enrollment/Capacity
Air Quality	State Standards

Table 2:
2008 Annual Resource Summary Report
Summary Level of Severity (Recommended and Certified)

PLANNING AREA	COMMUNITY	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6)AIR
South County	- SLO Urban Area - Rolling Hills - Nipomo (7) - Arroyo Grande - Avila Beach - Grover Beach (7) - Oceano - Pismo Beach	III		II Ok*	III III	III* III III III III III	III
North County	- Carrizo Plains - Shandon - Atascadero (7) - Garden Farms - Paso Robles (7) - San Miguel - Santa Margarita - Templeton - Heritage Ranch - Creston	II	 II III II			 III III III III III III	 II II
North Coast	- Cambria - San Simeon - Cayucos - LO / Baywood - Morro Bay (7)	III III II III	 III II III	 III	 III	III III III	
Groundwater Basins	- Cuyama Valley - Los Osos Valley - Morro / Chorro - North Coast - Paso Robles - San Luis Creek - Santa Maria - Nipomo Mesa Water Cons. Area	III III III I II III					

*New recommendation .

(1) = Water Supply, (2) = Water system, (3) = Sewage, (4) = Roads, (5) = Schools, (6) = Air Quality. Entries in bold indicate levels of severity **certified** by the Board of Supervisors, i.e. **I, II, III.** as opposed to levels of severity that are merely "recommended." (7) Communities with air quality monitoring.

Resource Management Criteria

Resource	Level of Severity I	Level of Severity II	Level of Severity III
Water Supply	When projected water demand over the next nine years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply;	When projected water demand over the next seven years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply;	When the existing water demand equals or exceeds the dependable supply.
Water Systems	When projected water demand over the next nine years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply;	When projected water demand over the next seven years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply;	When the existing water demand equals or exceeds the dependable supply.
Sewage	When projected peak flow in six years equals the treatment plant capacity;	When projected peak flow in five years equals the treatment plant capacity;	When the peak daily flow equals or exceeds the treatment plant capacity.
Sewage Collection System	The sewage collection system refers to the facilities that collect and deliver sewage to a treatment plant including pipelines, lift stations, etc.	When the projected flow in two years of any portion of the delivery system is 75% of its capacity;	When any portion of a sewage delivery system is operating at 75% of its capacity;
Roads	When traffic projections indicate that roadway level of service "D" will occur within five years	When traffic projections indicate that roadway level of service "D" will occur within two years.	When calculation of existing traffic flows indicates a roadway level of service "D."
Schools	When enrollment projections reach school capacity within seven years;	When enrollment projections reach school capacity within five years;	When enrollment equals or exceeds school capacity
Air Quality	Please see page 7		

ROADS:

The ability of streets and roads to carry vehicular traffic depends upon several factors. The number of traffic lanes, surrounding terrain, existence of roadway shoulders, and number of other vehicles all affect the capacity of roads. The 2000 Highway Capacity Manual, published by the Transportation Research Board, sets standards for these and other factors which determine traffic "levels of service" (LOS). Levels of service ranging from level "A" to "F" are defined as follows:

LOS "A" Free flow:	Unlimited freedom to maneuver and select desired speed;
LOS "B" Stable flow:	Slight decline in freedom to maneuver;
LOS "C" Stable flow:	Speed and maneuverability somewhat restricted;
LOS "D" Stable flow:	Speed and maneuverability restricted. Small increases in volume cause operational problems;
LOS "E" Unstable flow:	Speeds are low; freedom to maneuver is extremely difficult. Driver frustration is high during peak traffic periods;
LOS "F" Forced flow:	Stoppages for long periods. Driver frustration is high at peak traffic periods.

Air Quality Resource Management Criteria:

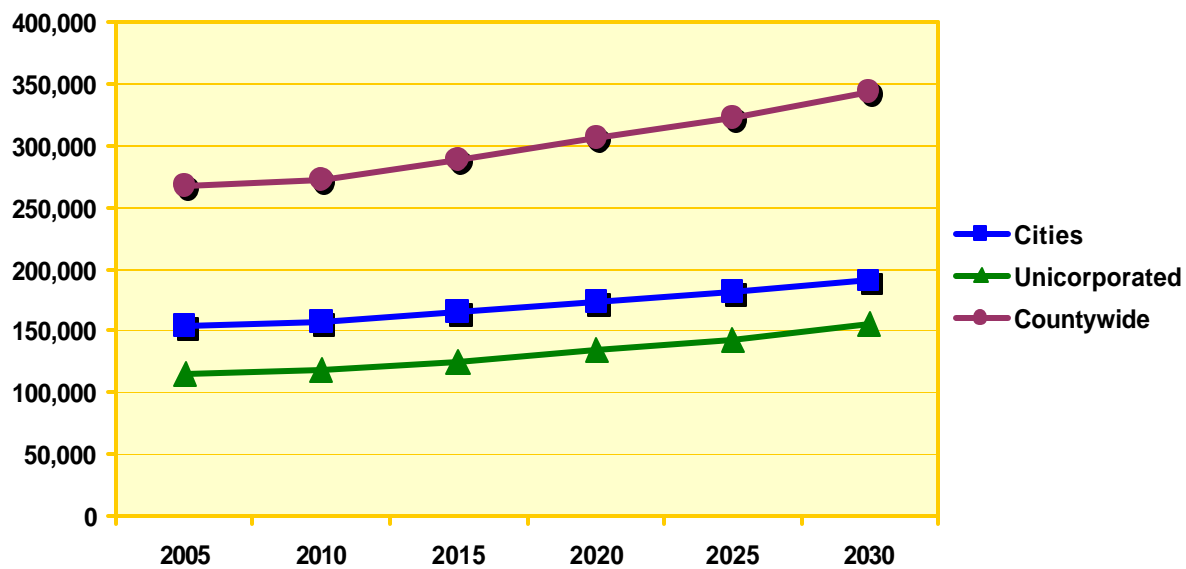
<u>Level of Severity (LOS) I</u>	<u>LOS II</u>	<u>LOS III</u>
Occurs when projected demand for the resource will equal or exceed the capacity of the resource within a time period that allows for additional resource capacity to be developed. For air quality, LOS I occurs when:	Occurs when the time required to correct a resource deficiency just equals the projected time to consume the remaining resource capacity. For air quality, LOS II occurs when one of the following conditions occurs:	Occurs when resource demand equals resource capacity. For air quality, LOS III occurs when one of the following findings is made:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Air monitoring shows periodic but infrequent violations of the state ozone standard, with no area of the county designated by the state as a non-attainment area; b. Emissions in the ozone monitoring area approach 75% of the designated threshold level, and are projected to reach 100% within the next five years even with implementation of all emission reduction strategies identified in the Clean Air Plan (CAP) for San Luis Obispo County; c. At least 50% of the available emission reductions in the planning area have been utilized through implementation of emission control measures approved through the CAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Air monitoring shows one or more violations per year of the state ozone standard and the county, or a portion of it, has been designated by the state as non-attainment for ozone (NOTE: This condition has been satisfied); b. Emissions in the planning area reach 90% of the designated threshold; and are projected to reach 100% within the next three years; c. At least 75% of the available emission reductions in the planning area have been utilized through implementation of emission control measures approved through the CAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ambient air monitoring at any county monitoring station shows a violation(s) of the federal ozone standard on one or more days per year for three consecutive years, or such violations are projected to occur; b. Emissions in the planning area equal or exceed a pollutant threshold level determined by regional ozone modeling; c. All ozone control measures approved through the CAP have already been implemented in the planning area.

County Population

Population Growth

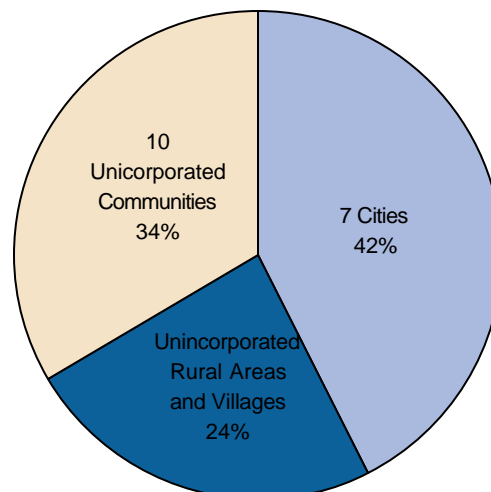
	2005	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Cities	144,546	147,805	151,064	159,486	168,255	176,348	184,884
Unincorporated	99,457	103,692	106,475	113,985	123,112	130,429	143,430
Countywide	259,574	267,068	273,110	289,042	306,939	322,347	343,885

San Luis obispo County Population Growth



The population data for both cities and unincorporated areas were collected from the Department of Finance (DOF). Population numbers for the unincorporated communities and rural areas were further adjusted for local conditions by the County of San Luis Obispo Department of Planning and Building.

Distribution of Projected Countywide Growth, 2007-2025



New to this Edition:

In the past, the Resource Management System Annual Resource Summary Report was organized in sections by resource, such as water, sewer, air quality, roads, and schools. However, as water and other resource issues become more complex and area-specific, an approach that recognizes the resources available in each community has become more useful. Therefore, this year the report is organized by community, with the cities and communities grouped together for each region: South County, North Coastal Area, and North County.

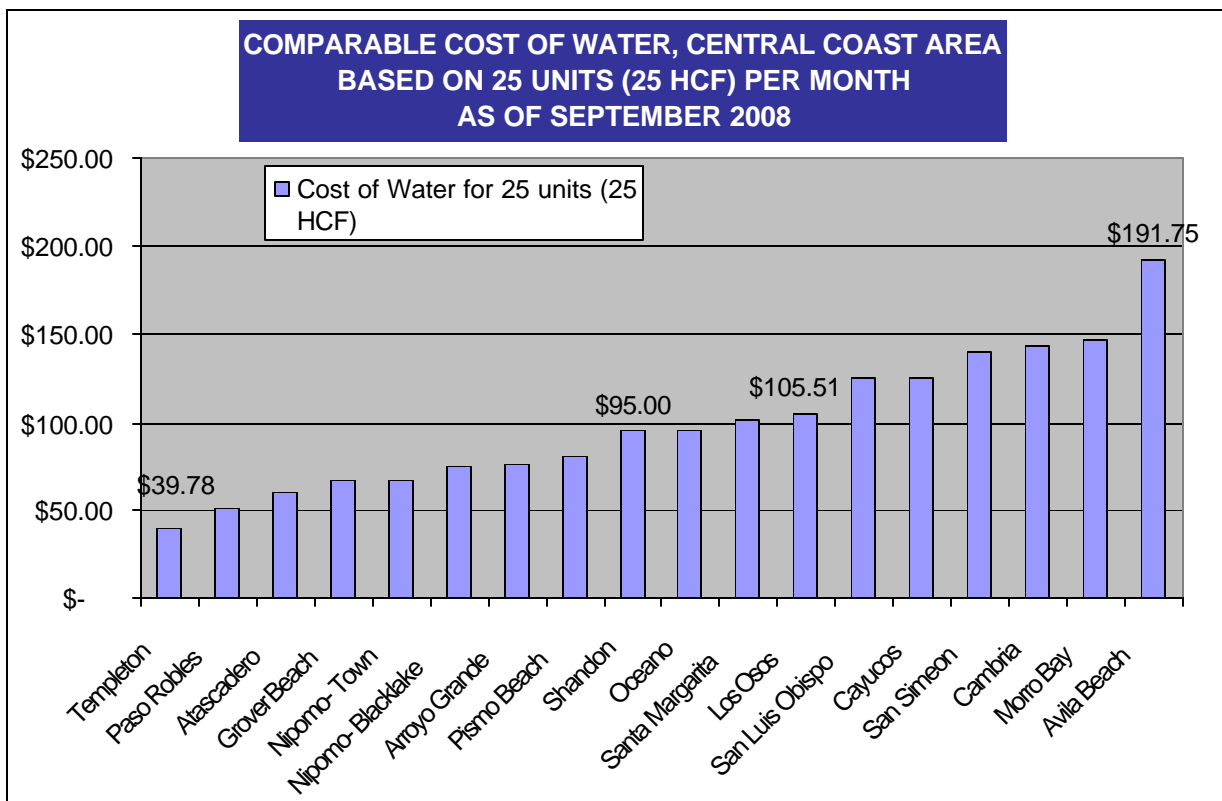
Water Costs and Demand

The cost of water is an important part of water use and conservation. Due to the importance of rates to water conservation, the Annual Summary report will report some rate information with this 2008 edition. The next edition will expand the discussion to rate structures.

Resource Capacity Studies completed for the Nipomo Mesa area and the Los Osos Groundwater Basin recommended adoption of "tiered" or block rate structures that result in water conservation. These types

of rates increase the unit cost of water as more water is used. So, while the first 10 units of water may cost \$1.00 per unit, the next 10 units could cost \$2.00 per unit. According to the Pacific Institute*, a good conservation rate structure will have four blocks with unit costs escalating rapidly from block to block.

* - The Pacific Institute is a non-profit, independent organization that provides research and policy analysis on issues such as sustainability, environmental protection



Resources

Our county's cities, unincorporated communities and rural areas face serious resource and infrastructure challenges. These challenges include protection of groundwater levels, securing new water supplies, constructing water distribution facilities and improving major circulation facilities such as freeway interchanges. As people continue to be drawn to this area due to its rural character, quality of life and coastal location, a more focused effort will be needed to address these resource and infrastructure issues.

The following community profiles describe the state of our communities and track their important infrastructure and resource needs. The primary infrastructure needs relate to water supply (ground and surface water) and transportation. They include improvements such as pipelines and roads, and improvements such as freeway interchanges.

Some of our communities and rural areas have both long and short-term infrastructure and resource utilization issues. Resources such as additional water supply are potentially available to some areas, but are not being used (e.g. available State and Nacimiento Project water is not fully allocated). Solutions to these issues will require both good policy choices and funding of important infrastructure.

Recommendations

This report makes recommendations for actions in unincorporated communities. The Annual Resource Summary Report does not include recommended actions in the cities as the County lacks jurisdiction in these areas. However, this Report includes the resources available to the cities.

South County



The South County consists of four cities: Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Pismo Beach, and San Luis Obispo, and three unincorporated communities: Avila Beach, Nipomo Mesa Area, and Oceano. Each resource will be discussed on a community basis except those that are a regional resource. Regional resources are those that cross community boundaries and are shared between communities such as schools, roads and wastewater treatment.

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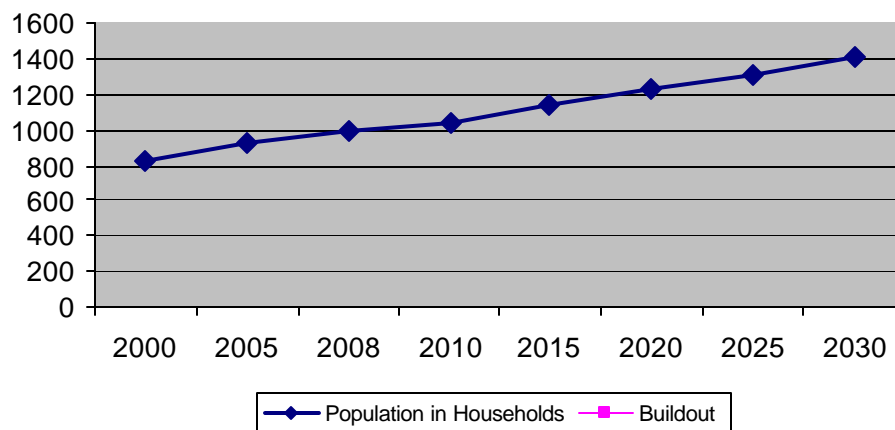
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Avila Beach

Avila Beach is of the 10 unincorporated urban areas. It includes four geographic areas: the town, the adjacent Avila Valley, the San Luis Bay Estates development and Port San Luis. Water is provided by a community services district, several mutual water companies and private, individual wells. Water sources include the State water project and County Service Area 12 (Lopez Lake). There appears to be adequate water and infrastructure for the small amount of future development planned for the area. With the recent completion of the San Luis Bay Drive Bridge, no major road improvements are needed in the area.



**Avila Beach/ Valley Population Estimates/
Projections**



Avila Beach/Valley Population Estimate/Projections

2000	2008	2010	2020
833	999	1,046	1,226

The population within the urban reserve line has fluctuated in the past due to development moratoria and the soil and groundwater remediation project in the town of Avila Beach.

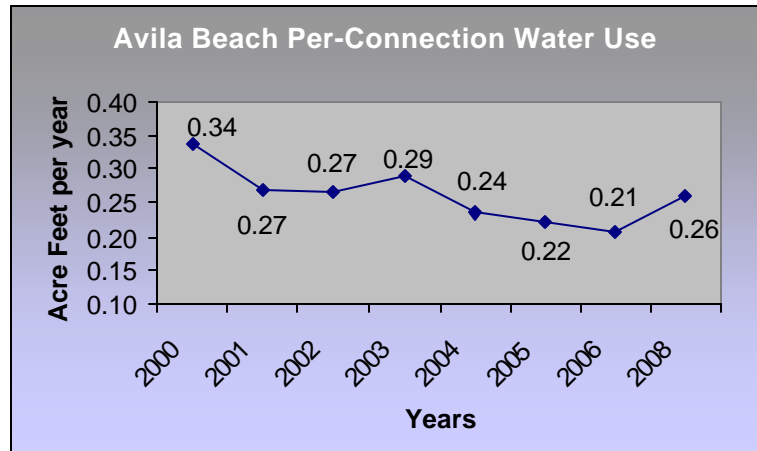
In addition, the San Luis Bay Estates development has been largely built out under the current general plan designations. Relatively small population increases are expected through 2030.

Water Supply

The Avila Beach area has three primary water purveyors:

- Avila Beach CSD that serves the town area;
- San Miguelito Mutual Water Co primarily serves San Luis Bay Estates;
- Bassi Ranch Mutual Water Co serves Bassi Ranch.

Port San Luis, located at the end of Avila Beach Drive, is connected to the Avila Beach CSD water system. Other development in the Avila Valley relies on individual groundwater wells. Larger users include Avila Hot Springs and Sycamore Mineral Springs.

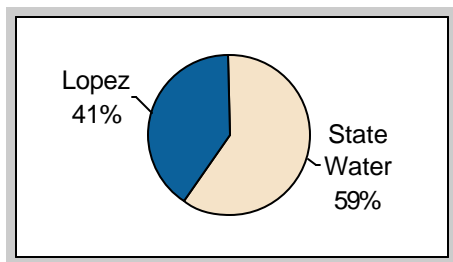


Avila Beach Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
54.1	75.9	79.4	93.1

Water Sources

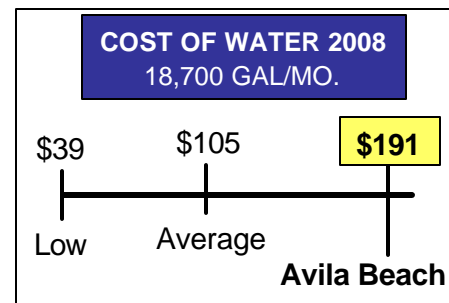
Water sources for the Avila Beach area include Lopez Lake, State water (transferred through the Lopez pipeline), and groundwater. Water supplies are adequate for build-out.

Total water supply =168 acre feet per year (AFY)



Water Rates

The cost of water for Avila Beach CSD is the highest in the county and is almost 50% more than the countywide average.



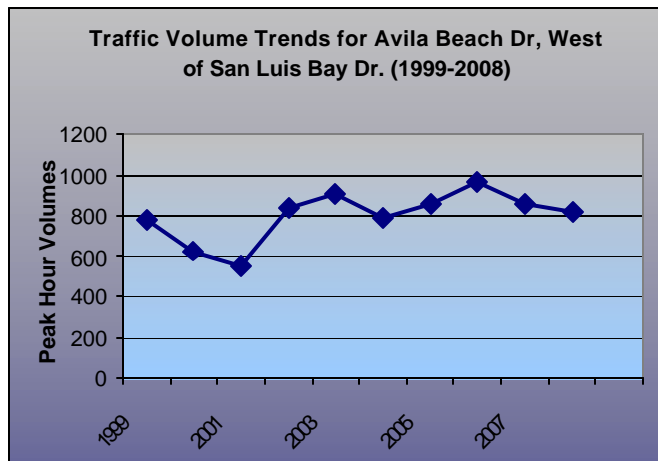
Roads



Avila Beach Drive.

The Level of Service on Avila Beach Drive is measured on off-peak days due to spikes in traffic vol-

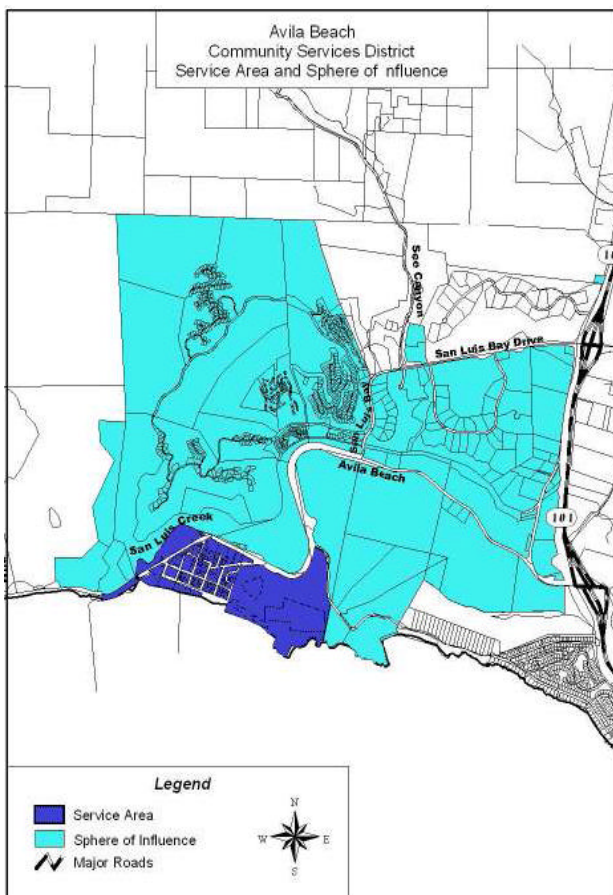
umes during limited summer weekends. Traffic volumes measured in May and September show that Avila Beach Drive operates at LOS A and is in no need of widening. The recent construction of the new bridge at the intersection of Avila Beach Drive and San Luis Bay Drive should be the final road improvement in the Avila Valley area.



Sewage

There are two wastewater providers in the Avila Beach area: the Avila Beach Community Services District (ABCSD) that serves the town and the Port and the San Miguelito Water Company that serves the San Luis Bay Estates area. The eastern portion of the Avila Valley contains rural, hotel and recreational developments that are served by either the wastewater providers or on-site septic systems. Existing development such as Avila Valley Estates (Tract 699), Sycamore Mineral Springs and the Avila Hot Springs should be served by one of the wastewater providers due to on-site wastewater limitations.

The ABCSD's Sphere of Influence includes all of Avila Valley east to the freeway and all of Avila Valley Estates that is currently served by San Miguelito Water Co. A single wastewater provider would be adequate for this small community, and the CSD has the capacity to serve the population. The average dry-weather Flow (ADWF) for 2007-2008, which is the average of sewage flow for dry months (May through October), is only 22.6% of facility capacity. There are no operational issues, nor are there any planned increases in capacity or other improvements.



Schools

Bellevue Santa Fe. This is a charter school located in the Avila Valley. 147 students attend this charter school, which has a maximum enrollment of 150 students. The Avila Valley area is part of the San Luis Coastal Unified School District.

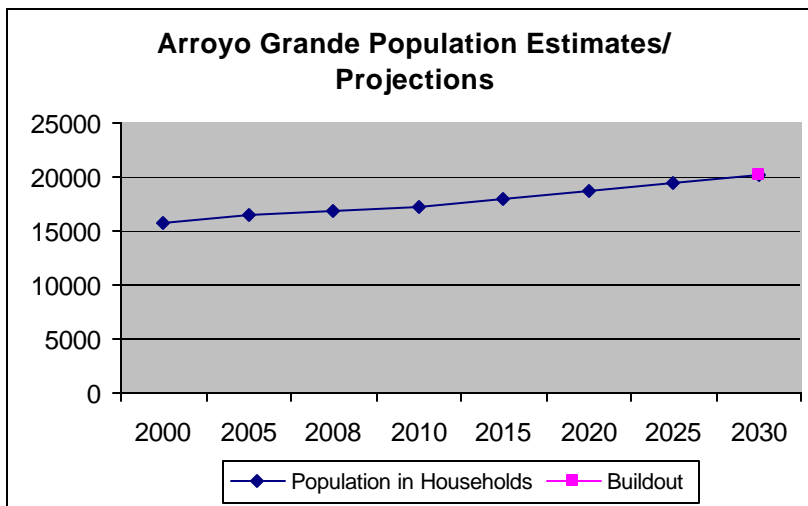


Recommendations: 1. Consider requiring new and proposed land uses within the Urban Reserve Line (URL) to connect to a single existing wastewater service provider.

Avila Beach	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	

Arroyo Grande

Arroyo Grande is one of the seven incorporated cities in the county, and covers 5.45 square miles. It is located between prime agricultural lands and the Pacific Ocean. Arroyo Grande is a full-service city providing both water and sewer service. The City's public schools are served by the Lucia Mar Unified School District. The City's major infrastructure issues are building an interchange at El Campo Road and US Highway 101, and bringing in additional water supplies to supplement water from Lopez Lake and groundwater.



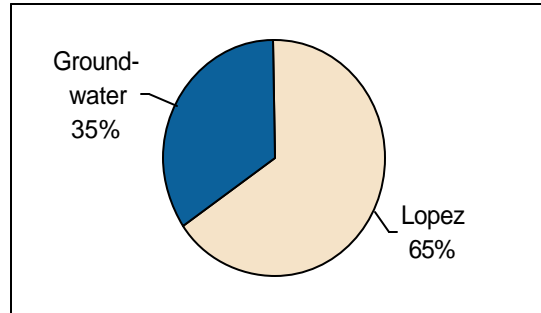
The City's 2008 population is 17,036, reflecting an increase of 8.7 percent since 2000. This population growth represents a growth rate of approximately 1% per year over that time. Future population growth in the City will be restricted by infrastructure, water and land availability.

Arroyo Grande Population Estimates/Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
15,641	16,826	17,106	18,617

Water Supply

The City's water sources include groundwater from the northern portion of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and surface water from Lopez Lake. The City uses its entire allocation from Lopez Lake and uses groundwater to complete its supply. The City has started to look into additional water sources for the future such as desalination of sea water. A partnership with Grover Beach and/or Oceano to develop new water supplies is being studied.

In response to both long-term and short-term water supply concerns, the City has instituted mandatory water conservation measures. A citywide toilet retrofit program is also underway to reduce water use.

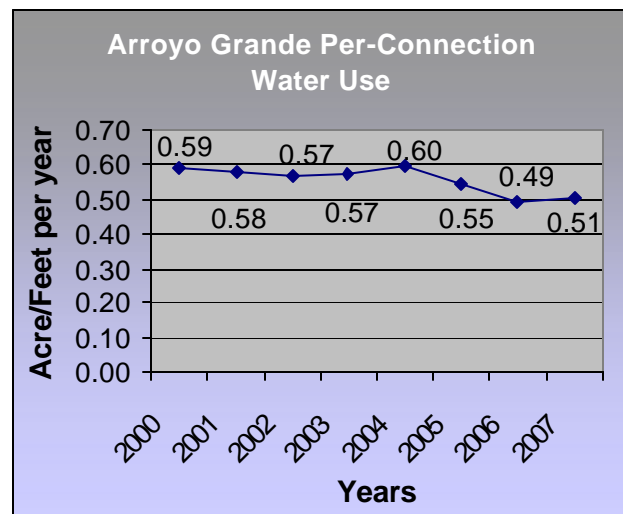


Arroyo Grande Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY

2000	2008	2010	2020
3,333.5	3,475.1	3,533.0	3,845.0

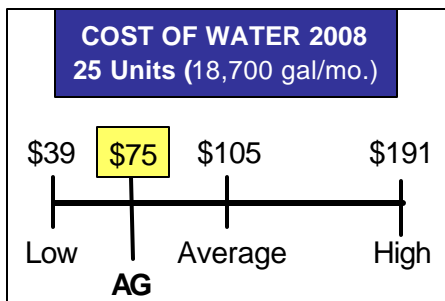
Water Use

Water use per-connection in the City was constant from 2000 to 2005. From 2006 to 2008, water use trended downward. Water use has trended downward over the past eight years while population has increased at approximately 1% per year.



Water Rates

Arroyo Grande has relatively low water rates compared to the rest of the county. The cost of water for 25 units is almost 30% below the countywide average.



Roads

Levels of Service for roads in the Arroyo Grande area are found at the end of this South County section of the report.

Sewage

Wastewater treatment service is provided to the City by the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District. The City maintains the sewer lines and sends sewage to the wastewater treatment plant in Oceano. The community of Oceano and the City of Grover Beach also use this wastewater treatment plant. The status of the treatment plant is found near the end of this South County section of the report.

Recommendations: None.

Schools

Arroyo Grande is part of the Lucia Mar School District. There are eight schools within the City: three elementary, two middle, and two high schools. Further information on the Lucia Mar School District is found near the end of the South County section of this report.



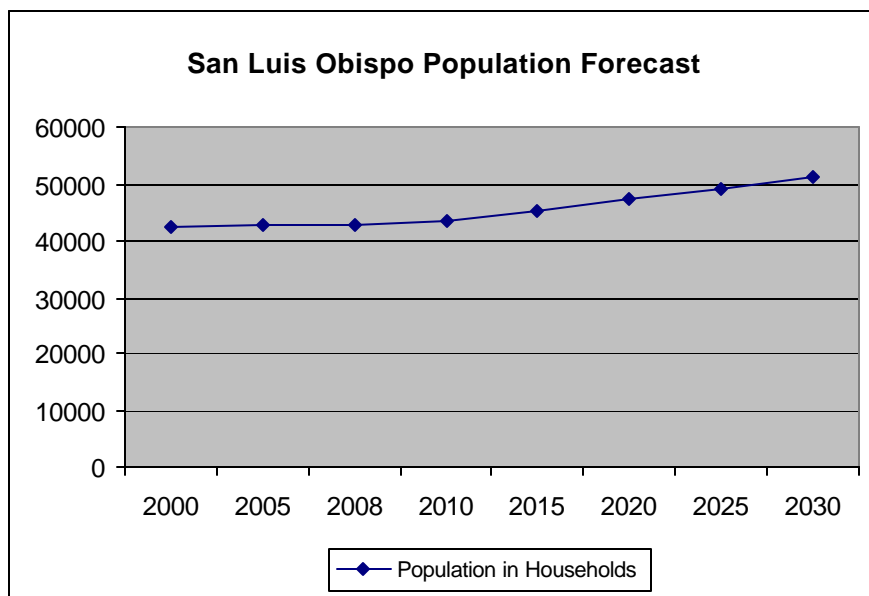
Arroyo Grande	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	

San Luis Obispo

San Luis Obispo is the County seat and the most populous of the sevendities in the county. The City's economy, as in most of the county, is bolstered by tourism and agricultural-based industries. The service industry is also a prominent part of its economy.

San Luis Obispo is a full-service city providing water, sewer and all other public services. The City lies within the San Luis Coastal Unified School District. The City has a diversified water supply with the Nacimiento Pipeline project now under construction. Major interchange improvements on US Highway 101 are needed at Los Osos Valley Road (LOVR) and Prado Road.





As of January 2008, the City's population was approximately 42,835. The total population growth rate from the year 2000 to 2008 was just over 1%. The year 2020 population estimate is 52,048. Buildout population is approximately 57,000.

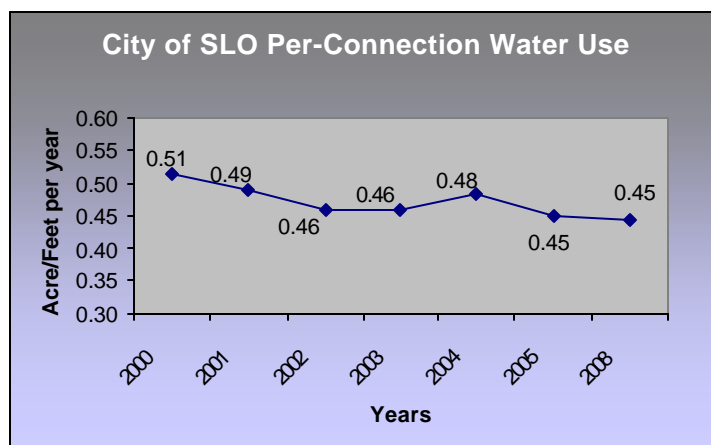
San Luis Obispo Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
45,896	46,867	47,703	52,048

Water Supply

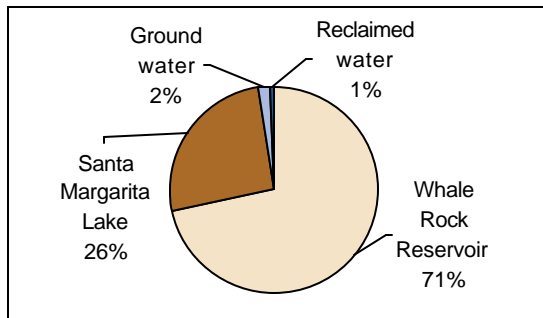
The City of San Luis Obispo has a diverse water supply. Water sources include Santa Margarita Lake, Whale Rock reservoir, a water reuse project, a small amount of groundwater and Lake Nacimiento water. These sources will be adequate for full development under the City's general plan.

The City's current total water availability is 6,985 acre feet per year (AFY).

San Luis Obispo Total Water Use Estimates/Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
6,121	6,488	6,534.1	7,129.2



Water Sources

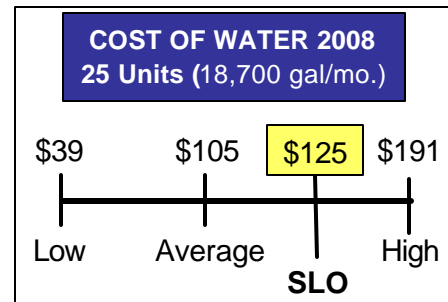


The City's diverse water supply relies chiefly on local surface water sources. Groundwater no longer plays a regular role in the supply. With the completion of the Nacimiento water

project and the water reuse project, the city will have adequate water to meet its future needs.

Water Rates

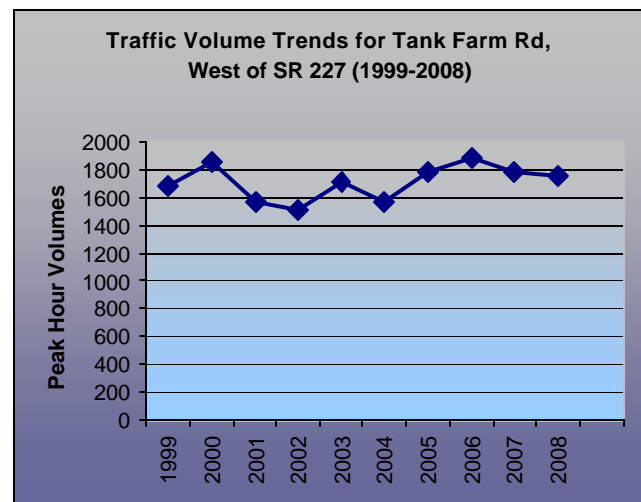
Water rates for 25 units in San Luis Obispo are higher than the countywide average.



Roads

Tank Farm Road (West of State Route 227):

This portion of Tank Farm Road will be widened to four lanes as described in the Airport Area Specific Plan. The project will increase the capacity of the roadway and the corridor is expected to operate at LOS C or better assuming existing volumes. The San Luis Obispo Fringe Road Improvement Fees would fund a portion of the widening. Proposed area development would implement portions of the widening project.



Sewage

The City's wastewater treatment plant produces tertiary-treated effluent. A water re-use project delivers this high quality water throughout the City for landscaping purposes. As a result, a total of 1,000 acre-feet of reusable water will be available every year. The treatment plant also discharges clean water to San Luis Obispo Creek for habitat maintenance purposes.

Recommendations:

None

Schools

San Luis Obispo is part of the San Luis Coastal Unified School District. For more details on this school district, see the discussion near the end of this South County section of the report.

San Luis Obispo	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity				III	III	

Nipomo Mesa Area

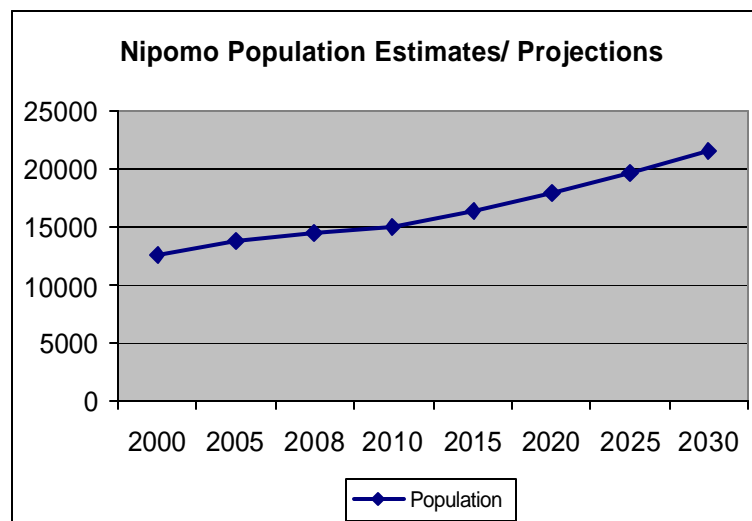
The Nipomo Mesa consists of Nipomo, one of the 10 unincorporated urban areas, and the unincorporated rural Nipomo Mesa area. Together, the area has seen the highest growth rate of any unincorporated area of the county for the past decade. The Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area is part of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and has been a key area considered in the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin adjudication lawsuit. The area will need additional supplies (referred to as “supplemental water”) to bring the groundwater basin back into balance. The Mesa area currently is in a Level of Severity III for water supply.



The large number of water purveyors in the Nipomo Mesa area creates difficulties in areas of water conservation and supplemental water. Water purveyors include the public Nipomo Community Services District, private for-profit companies such as Golden State Water Company, and many mutual water companies. Each operates under its own set of rules, is regulated by different entities and has different purposes. Cooperative efforts among the larger purveyors occur through a technical group established as a result of the groundwater adjudication lawsuit.

Roads are a second infrastructure need in the area. A major Highway 101 interchange is being planned at Willow Road. Financing of the Willow Road extension and interchange has been progressing for several years. In addition to the interchange, Willow Road will be extended from Pomeroy Road to Foothill Road. A future interchange may be considered at Southland Drive.

Wastewater service is provided by the Nipomo Community Services District within the Nipomo Urban Services Line. Other wastewater providers include Rural Water Company's Cypress Ridge wastewater plant and the Woodlands.



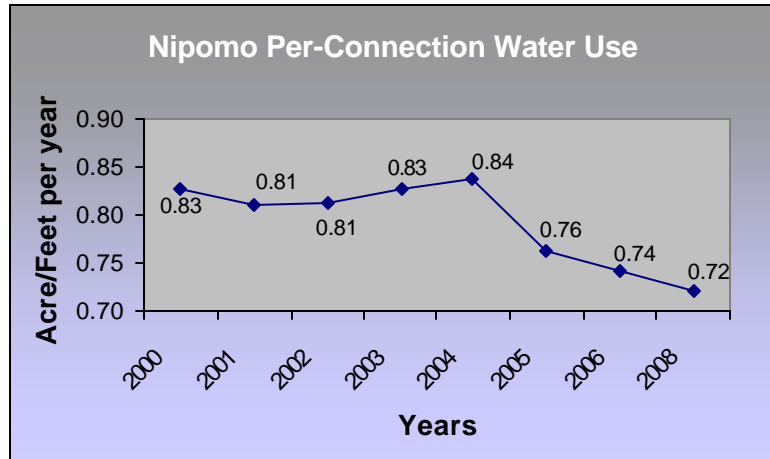
The population of the Nipomo area has increased approximately 13% from the year 2000 to 2008. Population is expected to grow another 19% through the year 2020. Buildout is not expected to be reached by 2030 showing a projected population of 21,539.

The Nipomo Community Services District provides water and wastewater service to approximately 25% of the Mesa area's population. The remainder of the area is served by other water providers and individual septic systems.

Nipomo Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
12,612	14,547	15,075	18,019

Water Supply

The Nipomo area is in a Level of Severity III (LOS III) for water supply. The LOS III was first established in 2005 after preparation of a Resource Capacity Study (RCS). The RCS states: "Since current and projected pumping beneath the Nipomo Mesa exceeds inflow (natural recharge plus subsurface inflow), the Nipomo Mesa portion of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin is currently in overdraft and projections of future demand indicate increasing overdraft." The focus of the RCS and subsequent work is the Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area (NMWCA—please refer to the map at the end of this section on the Nipomo Mesa Area).



The Board of Supervisors reconsidered the recommended LOS III and decided to certify the LOS III in 2007. The Board directed the preparation of water conservation ordinances for the NMWCA. In addition, the Nipomo Community Services District has taken the lead to bring new water resources to the NMWCA. The District is preparing an Environmental Impact Report to study the effects of a proposed pipeline from Santa Maria to the Mesa area. The pipeline would bring approximately 2500 acre feet/year of new water to the area. Additional studies are being conducted on the potential for seawater desalination further in the future.

Water Sources

The entire Nipomo Mesa area is dependent on groundwater. No surface water is brought to the Mesa from any of the five surface water projects that supply the county with potable water. This dependency on groundwater is problematic for this growing area.

Groundwater is used by all of the water purveyors in the NMWCA. These purveyors include the Nipomo Community Services District, the private, for-profit Golden State Water Company and many private not-for-profit mutual water companies. The number of water purveyors and the lack of a clear regulatory struc-

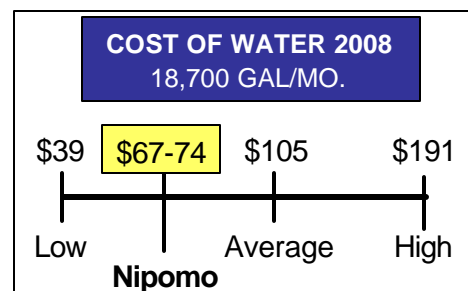
ture is one of the water resource concerns within the NMWCA.

Total water use represents purveyor production from Golden State, Rural Water Co., and Nipomo CSD. Actual total water use was estimated by the NCSD to have exceeded 10,500 AF in 2007.

Water Rates

Water rates for the Community were retrieved from the Nipomo CSD website and reflect both the Town Division and the Blacklake Division for single family residential usage.

Nipomo Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
3,833.5	4,081.0	4,229.3	5,055.3



Roads

One road in the Nipomo Mesa area is part of the RMS reporting system: Teft Street. The County Department of Public Works tracks the current service levels of roads and forecasts their future service levels. The current Teft Street traffic volume (peak hour) is 1723 average daily trips (ADT). The point at which a Level of Service D is reached is 2815 ADT. Expected traffic level in 2015 is 1902 ADT.

Sewage

The primary sewage treatment provider in the Nipomo Mesa area is the Nipomo Community Services District. According to the District, the Southland wastewater treatment plant operates at approximately 63% of capacity. The district has improved their monitoring of flow volumes, providing a more accurate calculation of percent capacity than in the past. Last year the district had over stated their flow, showing a LOS of II.

Operational issues include occasional BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) limit violations during settling pond maintenance. BOD is a basic measure of how well a plant is operating.

A plant upgrade Master plan is in preparation with upgrade construction expected to begin in 2010.

There are two other wastewater treatment plants operating in the Nipomo Mesa area. The Woodlands development has a tertiary level plant that produces water used for golf course and median landscape irrigation. Another tertiary level plant is located at Cypress Ridge. This plant has seen 19 violations of their waste discharge permit in 2008. The rest of the Nipomo Mesa area relies on septic systems for domestic waste disposal.

Schools

The Nipomo Mesa Area is served by the Lucia Mar School District. For more details about this school district, please see discussion near the end of this South County section of the report.

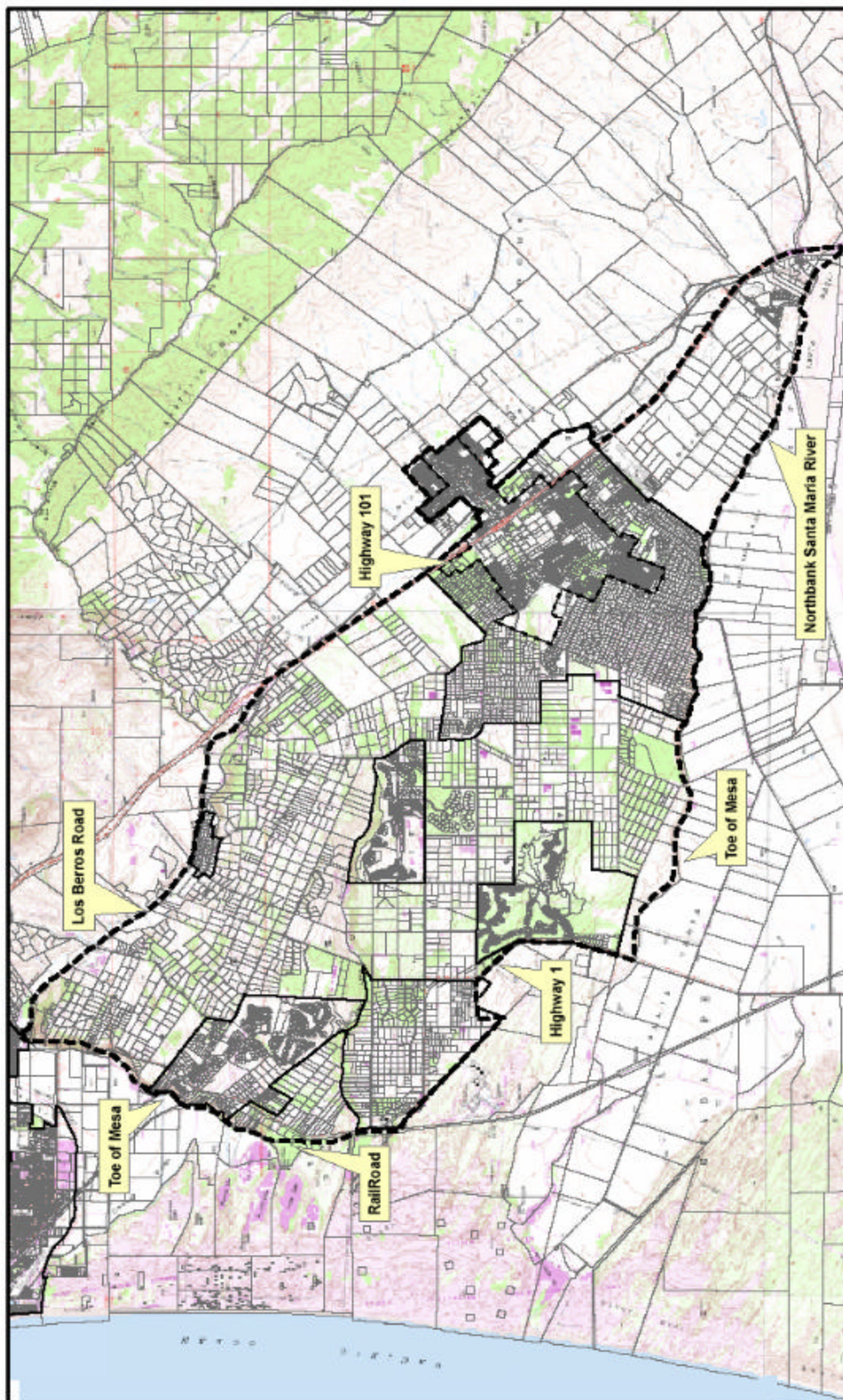
There are four schools located within the Nipomo Mesa area:

- Dana Elementary
- Dorothea Lang Elementary
- Nipomo Elementary
- Nipomo High School

Recommendations: 1. Continue the limitation on the number of dwelling units for the Nipomo Mesa area for the year 2008-09 through the County's Growth Management Ordinance to 1.8% of the number of units existing in the area as of December 31, 2007. **2. At this time, a building moratorium is not considered an appropriate action for the Nipomo Mesa area. The Board adopted water conservation measures in the NMWCA in calendar year 2008 and will review the status of the programs in calendar year 2009. The Board may direct changes to the program once that review is completed in 2009.** 3. Continue to implement water conservation measures adopted by the Board in 2008. Report back on the status of the programs in calendar year 2009. 4. New non-agricultural development in the NMWCA shall not result in a net increase in water use unless a supplemental water fee is in place. **5. Expand discussions with water purveyors in the NMWCA and include water rate structure, supplemental water supplies and expansion of small community water systems.**

New Recommendations are in bold.

Nipomo Mesa Area	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels of Severity	III		OK		III	III



**Nipomo Mesa portion of the Santa Maria
Groundwater Basin**

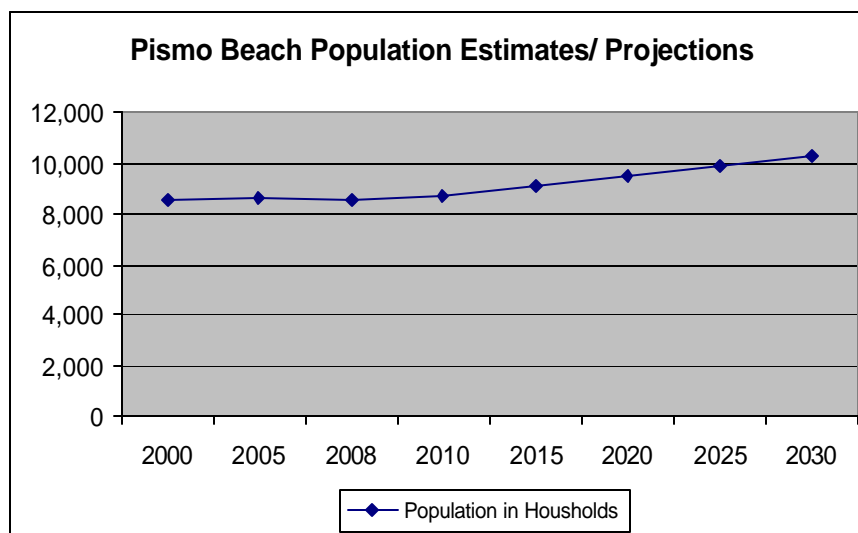


Pismo Beach

Pismo Beach is one of the seven incorporated cities in the county. It covers a total area of 13.4 square miles, only 3.6 square miles of which is land. Pismo Beach is a part of the “five cities” in the South County. Its location on the coast results and the number of visitor serving uses such as hotels and restaurants adds to its permanent year round population.



Pismo Beach is a full-service city providing water and sewer service. Public schools are provided by the Lucia Mar School District. The City seeks to annex lands adjacent to its southeastern border. Additional water resources are necessary for the annexations to proceed.



Pismo Beach Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
8,524	8,576	8,719	9,489

The City's population grew at less than 1% per year from 2000 to 2008. Population growth in the future may be effected by proposed annexations on the southeast portion of the City. In addition to this permanent population, the City has a high

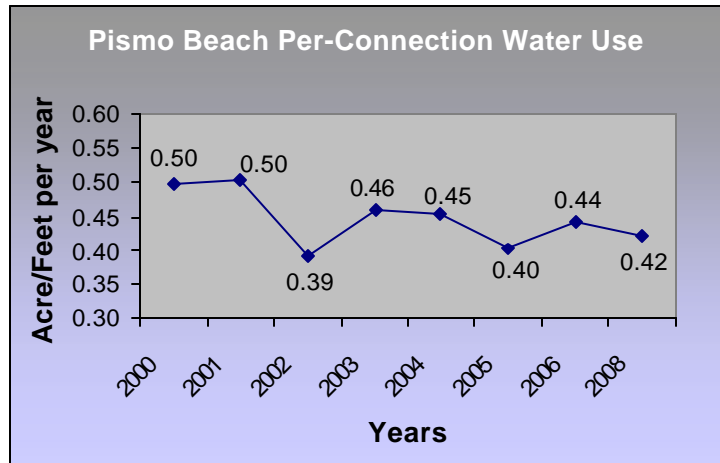
number of visitor serving uses such as hotels and restaurants. Water use, wastewater flows and traffic conditions are all effected by these uses and which are not reflected in population figures.

Water Supply

The City has a diverse water supply from Lopez Lake, State water and groundwater. Additional water supplies will be needed for the proposed annexations in the southeast portion of the City.

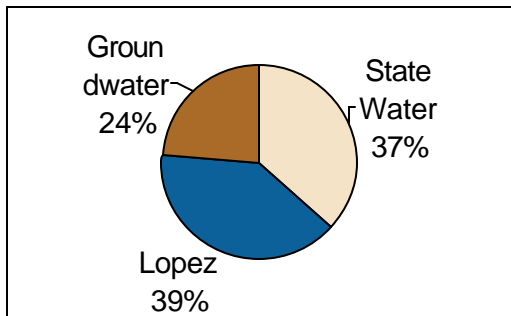
Total water supply= 2,269 acre feet per year (AFY)

Pismo Beach Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
2,148.0	2,017.9	2,051.5	2,232.7



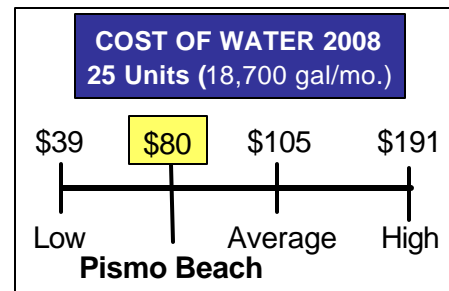
Water Sources

The City's water sources include Lopez Lake, State Water and groundwater from the northern portion of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin.



Water Rates

Cost of water for 25 units in Pismo Beach is 24% lower than the county's average. The per-connection water use has fluctuated in the past several years, showing a slight decrease since 2007.



Roads

Levels of Service for roads in the Pismo Beach area are found at the end of the South County sub-region section.

Sewage

The City operates its own wastewater collection and treatment system. A five-mile-long pipeline brings treated wastewater to the South

San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District treatment plant in Oceano. Effluent from both plants is then sent through an ocean outfall pipeline.

Schools

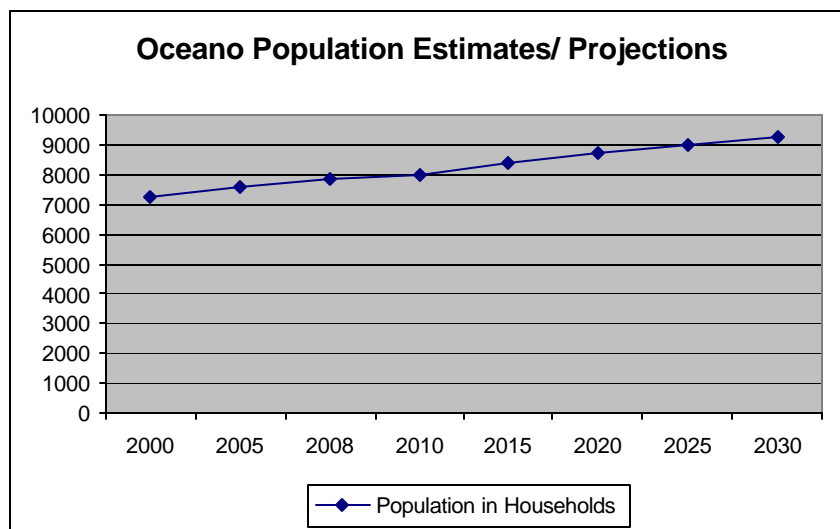
The City is located within the Lucia Mar School District. See the District information at the end of the South County sub-region.

Recommendations: None

Pismo Beach	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	

Oceano

This unincorporated community is served by the Oceano Community Services District. The community's water sources include Lopez Lake, State Water and groundwater. Wastewater service is provided by South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District and shared with other south county cities. Oceano serves as the main entrance to the Nipomo-Oceano Dunes complex and the Oceano Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle park.



Oceano Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
7,244	7,844	8,002	8,752

The community is expected to show slow and relatively steady growth from 2008 to 2020. New development in Oceano will continue to be chiefly infill of vacant or under utilized parcels. The community is surrounded by incorporated cities, the Dunes complex and agricultural lands.

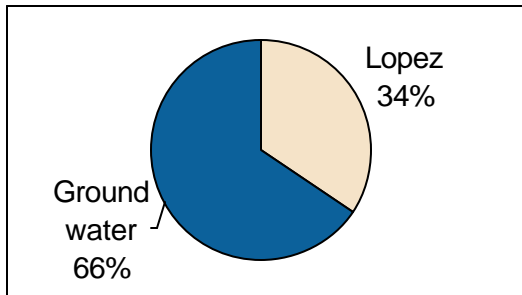
Water Supply

The community's water supply includes State Water, Lopez Lake and groundwater. The groundwater is part of the "Northern Cities" area of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. Neighboring cities are starting to plan for additional water supplies.

Oceano Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
911.3	889.8	907.7	992.7

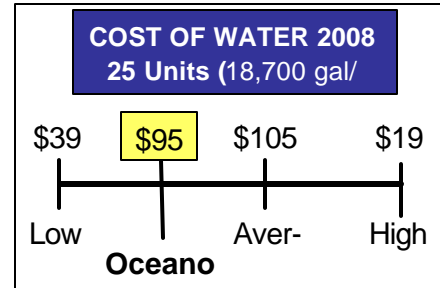
Water Sources

The community sources of water include a 303 acre foot/year allotment from Lopez Lake that is fully used each year. In addition, the community has a 750 acre-foot/year allocation from the State Water project. Another 900 afy is from the groundwater basin.



Water Rates

The City's cost of water for 25 units is slightly less than the average in the County.



Roads

Roads are discussed in the South County Roads section on page 33 of this report.

Sewage

Wastewater treatment is provided by the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District. The service is shared with the cities of Grover Beach and Arroyo Grande.

Schools

The community lies within the Lucia Mar Unified School District, which is discussed in the Schools section of the South County sub-region.

Recommendations: None

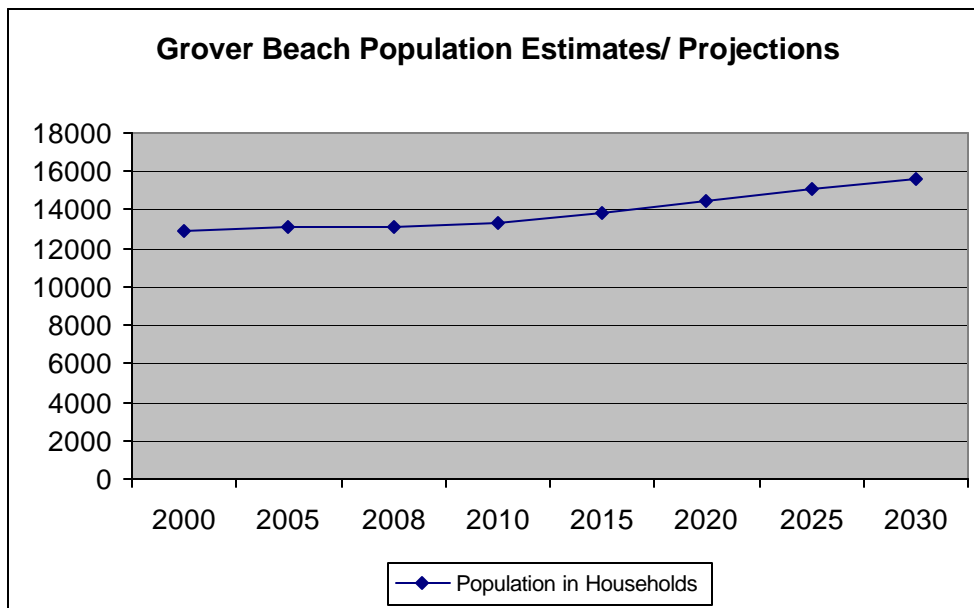
Oceano	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SC L	(6) AI R
Levels Of Se- verity					III	

Grover Beach

Grover Beach is one of the seven incorporated cities in the county, consisting of 2.25 square miles. It is also a part of the "five cities" located in the South County. The City provides water service to its residents and is served by the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District's wastewater treatment plant. The community's schools are provided by the Lucia Mar School District.



Grover Beach Population Estimates/ Projections



Grover Beach Population Estimates/ Projections

2000	2008	2010	2020
12,941	13,087	13,305	14,480

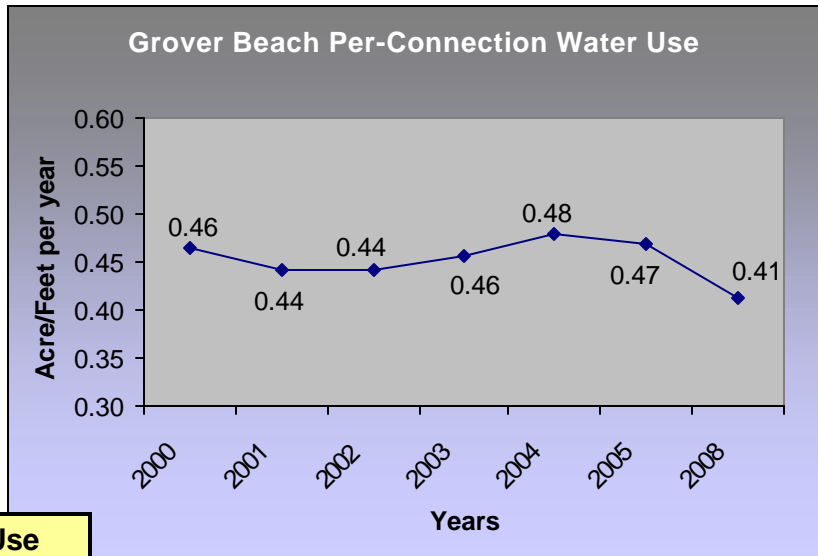
The Department of Finance population data for Grover Beach shows a year 2000 population of 12,924, a year 2008 population of 13085 and a year 2020 population of 14,540. This represents a growth rate of .5% per year. Buildout population is estimated at 16,000 persons.

Water Supply

Grover Beach's water sources are similar to those of the City of Arroyo Grande. Approximately 1,200 acre feet/year of the City's water is groundwater from the Arroyo Grande sub-basin of the Santa Maria groundwater basin. The other 800 acre feet/year is the City's allotment of Lopez Lake water.

According to the City's Urban Water Management Plan (2005), an additional 800 acre feet/year of water is needed for the City to reach its ultimate population.

Total water supply= 2,057 acre feet per year (AFY)

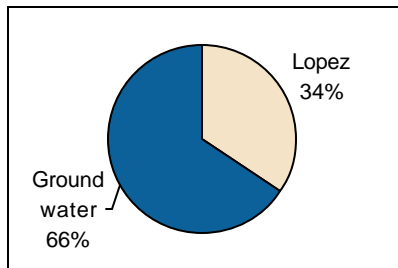


Grover Beach Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY

2000	2008	2010	2020
2,051.1	1,939.2	1,971.5	2,145.7

Water Sources

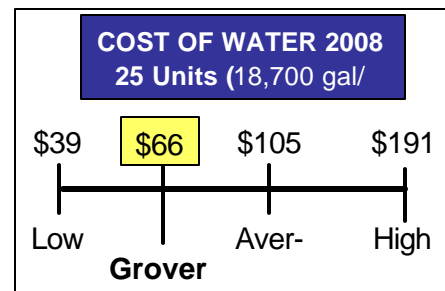
The City uses its entire 800 acre-foot allocation from Lopez Lake. The City also has an "agreement" with other water users in the sub basin allowing it to use a maximum of 1,428 acre feet/year of groundwater.



The 2005 Urban Water Management Plan looks to a future desalination facility for its long-term supplemental water source. In the short term, water transfers from other local water purveyors are planned.

Water Rates

The City's water rates are below the average for the county. The water use per-connection is also lower than many areas of the county.



Roads

No roads in the County RMS system are located in the city limits of Grover Beach. See the South County Roads section at the end of the South County portion of the this report.

Sewage

Wastewater treatment service is provided to the City by the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District. The City maintains the sewer lines and sends sewage to the wastewater treatment plant in Oceano, which is also used by Oceano and the City of Arroyo Grande. The status of the treatment plant is found at the end of the South County sub-region section.

Recommendations: None



Schools

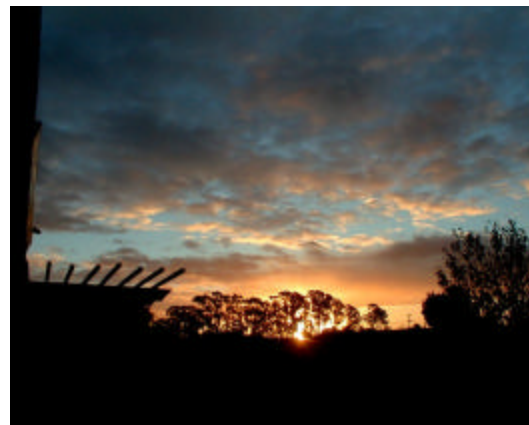
Grover Beach is part of the Lucia Mar School District. Please see the South County Schools section of the South County sub-region.

There are two schools located within the City:

- Grover Beach Elementary
- Grover Heights Elementary



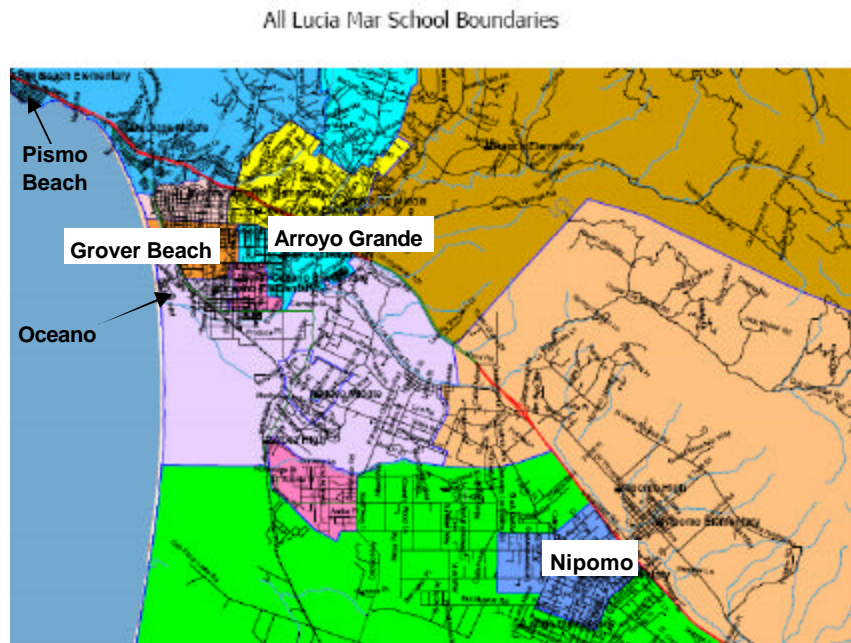
Grover Beach	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	



South County Schools: Lucia Mar Unified School District

The Lucia Mar School District serves most of the South San Luis Obispo County cities and communities. The District includes:

- Five-Cities Elementary schools (9)
- Five-Cities Middle schools (2)
- Arroyo Grande High School
- Nipomo Elementary (2)
- Nipomo Middle School
- Nipomo High School
- Lopez High School



Planned improvements and capacity changes:

Several schools are increasing or decreasing the number of relocatables due to increases or decreases in programs or class size.

Arroyo Grande High School: After the passage of the 2004 bond measure, Arroyo Grande High School has undergone major renovation. The number of classrooms will not be increased, but all core classroom buildings have been renovated. The High School has completed new student support services, multipurpose, and food services and lunch areas buildings. Infrastructure upgrades have been made campus-wide along with a new pool, with associated improvements to the existing locker rooms.

Lucia Mar Unified				
Capacity, Enrollment, Recommended Levels of Severity (RLOS), 2008-09				
School	Capacity	Enrollment	Enrollment Capacity	LOS
Five Cities Elem (9)	3,991	4,454	111.6%	III
Five-Cities Middle (2)	1,210	1,043	86.2%	III
Arroyo Grande H.S.	1,500	2,233	148.9%	III
Nipomo Elem (2)	1,200	1,060	88.3%	III
Nipomo Middle	600	622	103.7%	III
Nipomo H.S.	1,025	1,220	119.0%	III
Lopez H.S.	250	145	58.0%	OK

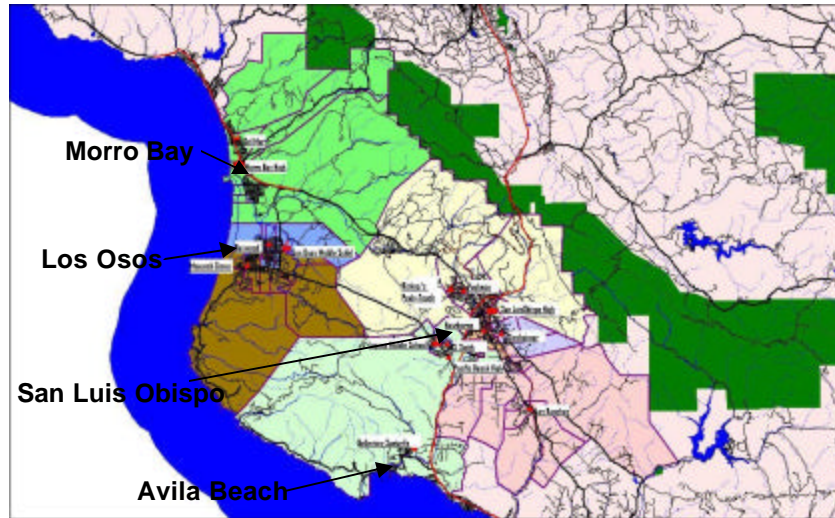
South County Schools: San Luis Coastal Unified

The San Luis Coastal Unified School District serves some cities and communities in the South County, San Luis Obispo and Avila Beach, and some in the North Coast area. The school district consists of:

- Los Osos Elementary (2)
- Los Osos Middle
- Morro Bay High School
- Morro Bay Elementary
- SLO Area Elementary (7)
- Laguna Middle
- San Luis Obispo High School

There are no major planned improvements for this upcoming school year.

San Luis Coastal Unified School District Boundary



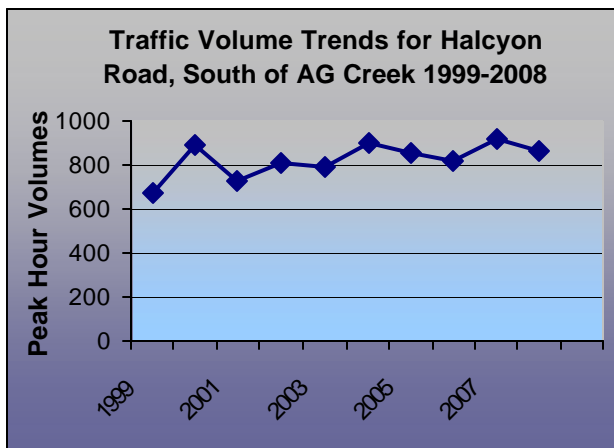
San Luis Coastal Unified

Capacity, Enrollment, Recommended Levels of Severity (RLOS), 2008-09

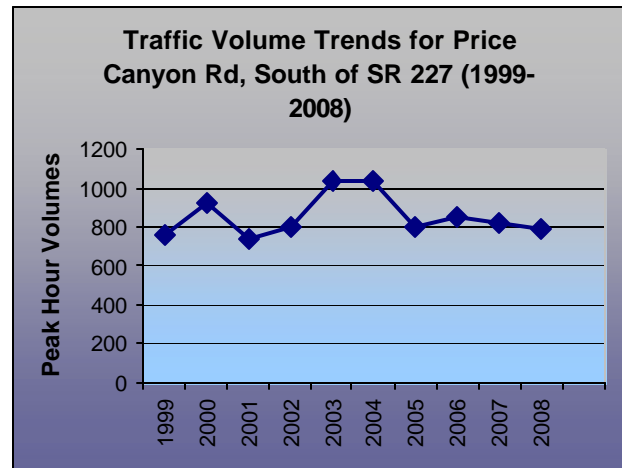
School	Capacity	Enrollment	Enrollment Capacity	LOS
Los Osos Elem (2)	897	726	80.9%	III
Los Osos Middle	750	364	48.5%	
Morro Bay H.S.	1,030	908	88.2%	
Morro Bay Elem (1)	529	418	79.0%	
SLO Area Elem (7)	2,707	2,265	83.7%	
Laguna Middle	800	707	88.4%	
San Luis H.S.	1,550	1,523	98.3%	
Pacific Beach H.S	90	62	68.9%	

South County Roads

Halcyon Road (South of Arroyo Grande Creek): Shoulder widening improvements were completed on Halcyon Road south of Arroyo Grande Creek. This location is operating below Level of Service (LOS) C due to the intersection operations at Halcyon Road and State Route 1. The County Public Works Department is working on a project that will improve this intersection and install a traffic signal. The Department had planned to widen Halcyon Road to include a southbound climbing lane; however, the Board of Supervisors did not select any further improvements to the roadway. Without additional widening or the climbing lane project, LOS D will occur in the future.



Price Canyon Road: Within the next year, construction should begin on Price Canyon Road. Improvements will consist of constructing the first 3/4-mile section west of State Route 227, as well as bridge widening.



The following roadways have been recommended to be removed from the Level of Severity list since they operate at LOS C or better under the 2008, 2010, and 2013 conditions:

- Corbett Canyon Road
- Halcyon Road (North of Camino del Rey)
- Lopez Drive
- Los Berros Road
- Los Ranchos Road
- O'Connor Way
- Price Canyon Road
- Tefft Street
- Avila Beach Drive

2008 RMS Levels of Service South County Roads

Roadway	Location	LOS D Volume	PM Peak Hour Volume		
			2008	2010	2015
Corbett Canyon Road	North of Arroyo Grande City Limits	909	295	307	326
Halcyon Road	North of Camino del Rey	898	442	460	488
Halcyon Road	South of Arroyo Grande Creek	904	866	901	956
Lopez Drive	South of Orcutt Road	886	294	306	325
Los Osos Valley Road	West of Foothill Boulevard	1475	1435	1493	1584
Los Ranchos Road	West of State Route 227	968	512	533	565
O'Connor Way	North of Foothill Road	1084	446	464	492
Paso Robles Street	East of State Route 1	970	151	157	167
Price Canyon Road	South of State Route 227	995	792	824	874
Tefft Street ⁽²⁾	West of Mary Avenue	2815	1723	1793	1902
Los Berros Road	South of El Campo Road	978	547	569	604

South County Air Quality

OZONE

Ozone is formed in the atmosphere as a byproduct of photochemical reactions between various reactive organic compounds (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sunlight. The exhaust systems of cars and trucks produce about 50 percent of the county's ROG and NO_x emissions. Other sources include solvent use, petroleum processing, utility and industrial fuel combustion, pesticides and waste burning. The State ozone hourly average standard has been established as 0.09 ppm. Exceedences of the ozone standard since 1990 are summarized in the following table:

OZONE																		
Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard																	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Grover Beach	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nipomo	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

PM10

Particulate matter less than ten microns (PM10) can be emitted directly from a source, and can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical transformation of gaseous pollutants. Nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases can both participate in these reactions to form secondary PM10 products. Re-entrained dust from vehicles driving on paved roads is the single largest source of PM10 in the county. Dust from unpaved roads is the county's second largest source of PM10. PM10 measurements throughout the county have exceeded State standards on numerous occasions in the past several years.

PM10																		
Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard																	
	(PM10 measurements are taken once every six days, or sixty times each year. Thus, a year in which six days had exceedences would have exceedences for 10% of all measured days.)																	
Location	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nipomo	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	N/A	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	0	0	7
San Luis Obispo	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ralco Way	12	10	8	19	12	14	12	16	12	5	16	17	26	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
Guadalupe Road (Nipomo)	8	10	8	10	6	4	6	5	4	4	7	9	5	4	9	6	4	13

North Coast Area



The North Coast area consists of the City of Morro Bay and four communities: Cambria, Cayucos, Los Osos, and San Simeon. Each resource will be discussed on a community basis except those that are a regional resource. Such as schools, roads and sewage.

Contents

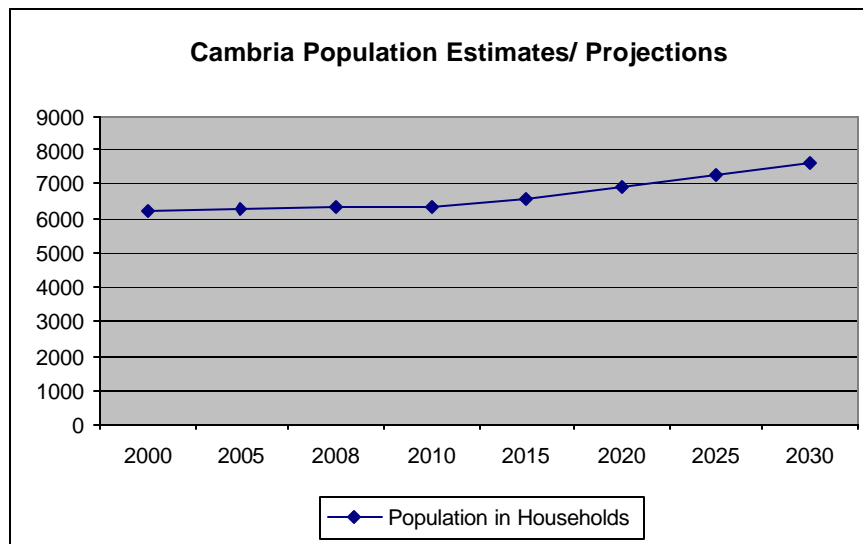
Cambria	36
Cayucos	38
Los Osos	40
Morro Bay	43
San Simeon	45
Schools	47
Air Quality	48
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Cambria

The unincorporated community of Cambria is completely dependent on a limited groundwater supply. Water and sewer service is provided by the Cambria Community Services District (CCSD). Cambria is within the Cambria Union Elementary and Coast Union Joint High School Districts.



The community's water supply has been in a Level of Severity III, the most critical level, for more than 10 years. On August 21, 2008 the CCSD certified a program-level EIR for its water master plan. This plan calls for water conservation, use of recycled water for non-potable irrigation, and seawater desalination to augment its potable water supply. The District is currently working with the US Army Corps of Engineers in completing a geotechnical investigation to support development of a project-level EIR/EIS for its proposed desalination project.



Cambria Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
6,230	6,330	6,356	6,910

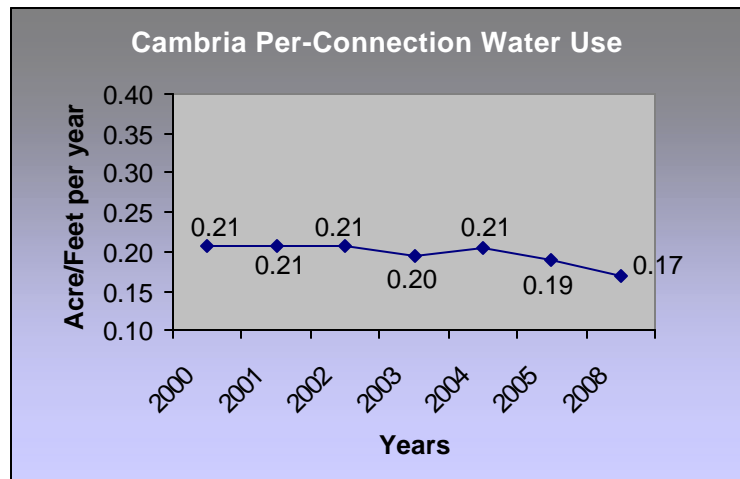
Several factors limit population growth in Cambria. It's isolated location results in potable water supplies that are limited to groundwater. The CCSD developed buildout reduction program that is included as a mitigation measure as part of its recently certified water master plan program EIR. This

plan has a maximum buildout goal of 4,650 existing and future residential connections. As part of its buildout reduction efforts, the CCSD administers a lot retirement and lot merger program. As part An ongoing "lot retirement" program will reduce both buildout and future water use.

Water Supply

Cambria has a very limited water supply from the San Simeon and Santa Rosa groundwater basins associated with its two well fields. The CCSD has focused on seawater desalination for long-term drought protection, and as a water supply for new development and existing users.

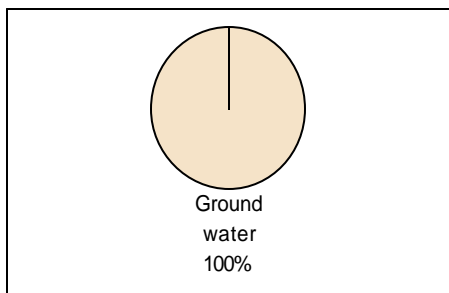
Total water supply= 785 acre feet per year (AFY)



Cambria Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
793.0	677.5	680.3	739.6

District water users use the least water per-connection of any water provider in the County, and has a lower per-connection water use than the State average.

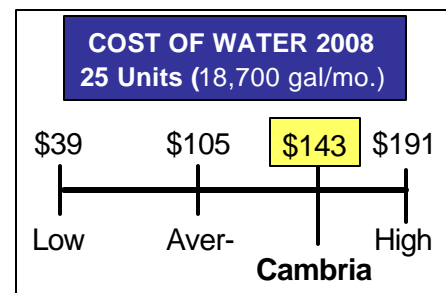
Water Sources



Reliance on groundwater in small coastal basins leaves the community vulnerable to drought. The Cambria CSD Master Water Plan looks to seawater desalination, wastewater recycling and water demand management to address this concern.

Water Rates

District water rates are more than 20% higher than average rates in the County. The CCSD uses an inclining block rate structure, and may also invoke a drought surcharge depending upon the groundwater levels in its well fields.



The LOS III for the Cambria water system has been removed due to construction of the new Pine Knolls water tank.

Roads

Main Street has been removed from the level of severity list due to recent improvements.

Sewage

Sewer service is provided by the Cambria Community Services District. The average dry weather flow, which is monitored May through October, is 58% of permanent plant capacity.

Schools

Cambria Elementary. 85.3% of enrollment capacity. Due to the development moratorium in Cambria, the school is not at risk of becoming overcrowded from population growth in the next seven years.

Cost Union High School: 59% of capacity.

Santa Lucia Middle School: 156% of enrollment capacity, resulting in a Level of Severity III.

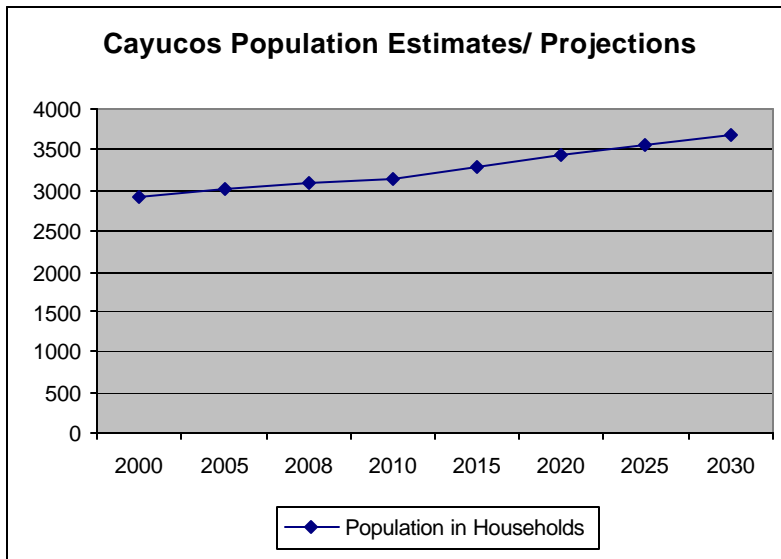
Recommendations: 1. Encourage continued implementation of water conservation measures in Cambria and San Simeon Acres. 2. Review new proposed landscaping plans for inclusion of water-efficient design elements. 3. Encourage voluntary lot mergers and other actions to support the CCSD build-out reduction program. 4. Encourage continuation of efforts to acquire alternative water supplies. 5. Facilitate and expedite, whenever possible, future permitting of CCSD water projects.

Cambria	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity	III				III	

Cayucos

Cayucos is served by three small water purveyors: the Morro Rock Mutual Water Company (MRMWC), the Paso Robles Beach Water Association (PRBWA) and County Service Area (CSA) #10A. The three water purveyors share the water treatment plant. CSA #10A plans to exchange Whale Rock water for Nacimiento delivered to the City of San Luis Obispo. The mutual water companies do not plan to add to their supply.





The community's population growth is less than 1% per year. Since 2000, population has continued to increase slightly. Over the 10-year period from 2000 to 2010, it is projected that the population will grow by 223 persons.

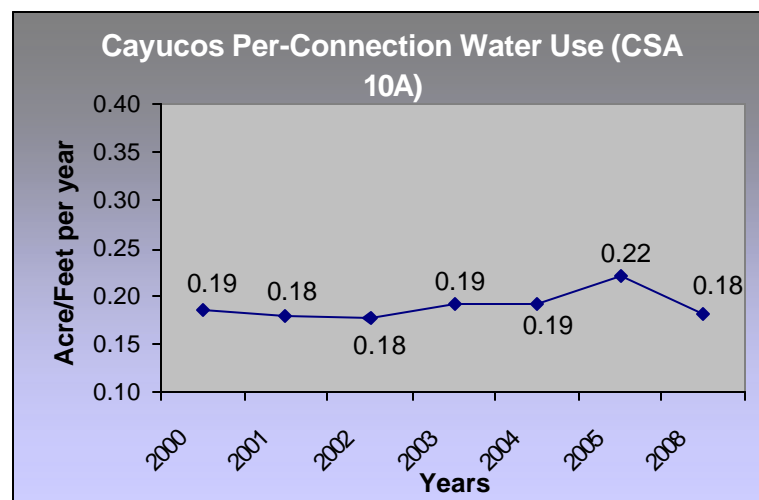
Cayucos Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
2,926	3,094	3,145	3,423

Water Supply

- Morro Rock Mutual Water Co: 170 AFY
- Paso Robles Beach Water Association: 222 AFY
- CSA 10A: 190 AFY
- Cayucos Cemetery District: 18 AFY

Total water supply= 600 AFY

Over the past 10-15 years, total water production in the community has remained fairly constant at roughly 400 acre-feet per year (Estero Area Plan Update and current estimates).



Projected Water Demand at Buildout: Cayucos

Scenario	Number of Dwelling Units at	Water Demand (acre-feet per year)		
		no retrofitting	50% retro-fitting	100% retro-fitting
2 (87-91% occupancy)	2,505	619	568	517
4 (87-91% occupancy)	2,772	823	759	695

Source: Estero Plan Update, January 2009

Cayucos Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
-	400	406	442

Water Sources

The three water purveyors rely on an approximately 600 acre-foot entitlement from Whale Rock reservoir. CSA 10A will receive additional water from the reservoir under an agreement with the City of San Luis Obispo.

Roads

No concerns identified.

Sewage

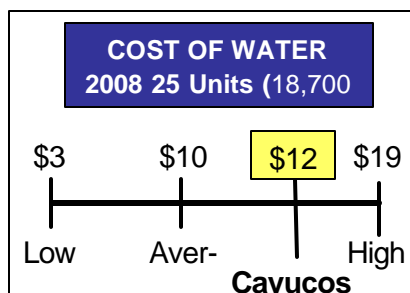
The Cayucos Sanitary District has an agreement with the City of Moro Bay to reserve a portion of the Moro Bay treatment plant capacity for sewage flow from Cayucos. Termination of the secondary treatment waiver will result in a higher level of treatment at the plant in the future and possible reuse of the highly treated effluent.

Recommendations: 1) Direct the Planning and Building Department to continue to monitor water demand for the three systems, based on reports submitted by the water purveyors. 2) Continue conservation programs. 3) **Continue to explore all possibilities for acquiring new water supplies.** 4) **Maintain a certified LOS II for the MRMWC and the PRBWA areas, and eliminate LOS for CSA 10A (New).**

Cayucos	(1) WTR	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity		II			III	

Water Rates

The Community's cost of water is 19% higher than the County's average.



Schools

Cayucos is served by the Cayucos Elementary School District.

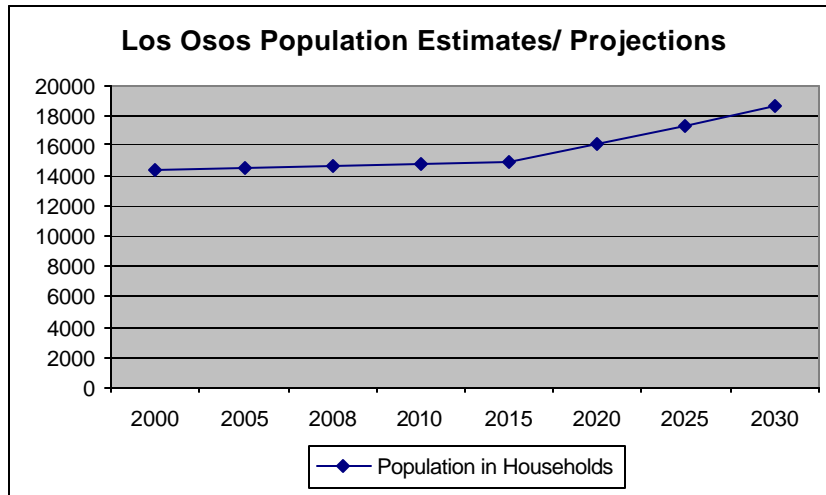
Cayucos Elementary: Currently at 77.9% of capacity. Planned improvements and an increase in capacity are scheduled for completion in September 2009.

Los Osos

The community of Los Osos faces the most serious water issue in the county. Continued over-pumping of the lower portion of the Los Osos groundwater basin has led to sea water intrusion into the basin, which threatens the potable water supply. A Level of Severity III certified for this basin in 2007 has led to stringent water conservation requirements by the County. The three water purveyors that serve the community and the County are in litigation known as groundwater adjudication. This legal action may result in a plan to address use of the groundwater basin.

In addition to water issues, the County is moving ahead with the design and permitting of a new wastewater project for the "Prohibition Zone".





The population of Los Osos has remained relatively stable over the past decade. Population projections show a slight decrease from year 2000 to 2010, but a 15% increase in the next decade- an average of about 1.5% per year. This future growth from 2010 to 2020 assumes that the wastewater project is completed and the groundwater overdraft issue is resolved.

Los Osos Population Estimates/ Projections

2000	2008	2010	2020
14,277	14,623	14,711	16,087

Water Supply

Los Osos is served by three water purveyors: the Los Osos Community Services District, Golden State Water Company and S&T Mutual Water Company. Total water supply is 2,074 acre feet per year (AFY).

Since 1988, growth of new residential units in Los Osos has been only about a 1/4 percent per year. Water production has remained stable since then, varying from year to year primarily in response to weather conditions rather than to urban growth.

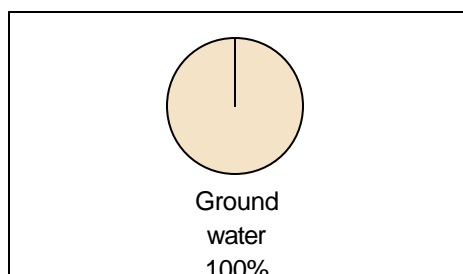
Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin: A LOS III has been certified by the Board for the groundwater basin. Water conservation ordinances have been adopted by the County for new development and upon sale of existing buildings. Water purveyors continue to study and implement changes in pumping patterns to address seawater intrusion. Ongoing groundwater adjudication discussions will result in updated pumping estimates and other basin data. Total basin demand is currently estimated at approximately 3,400 AFY. Therefore, the demand exceeds safe yield with a current deficit of approximately 150 AFY. Safe yield in the lower aquifer is currently being exceeded by 650 AFY, causing seawater intrusion in the lower aquifer.

Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin		
Allocation of Estimated Basin Yield by User Class v. Current and Future Demand		
User Class	2000 Demand (AFY)	Buildout Demand (AFY)
LOCSD, Golden State, S&T, golf course	2,400	3,000
Private Domestic	200	200
Agriculture	800	800
Total	3,400	4,000

Source: Los Osos Community Services District Water Management Plan, July 2005

Water Sources

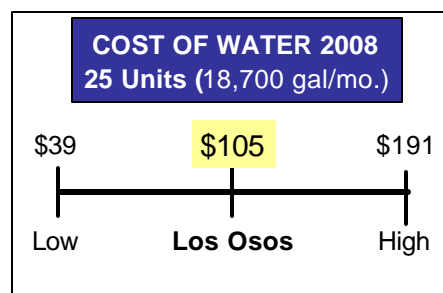
Two water conservation ordinances are in effect. Title 8 requires retrofitting of structures upon sale. Title 19 requires new development to retrofit water fixtures in existing buildings in order to save twice the water that the new development will use.



Other water conservation techniques, such as education and outreach, are being used by both the Los Osos CSD and the Golden State Water Company.

Water Rates

The cost of water in Los Osos is equal to the average countywide cost of water.



Roads

Please see the roads discussion at the end of the North Coast area section for information on roads affecting Los Osos.

Sewage

The wastewater project continues in the design, permitting and environmental review phase. A Level of Severity III has been in place since 1990.

Schools

Los Osos is within the San Luis Coastal Unified School District. Please see the discussion of schools at the end of the North Coast area section. There are three schools within the community:

- Baywood Elementary
- Monarch Gove Elementary
- Los Osos Middle School

Recommendations: 1. The LOCSD and other purveyors should consider adopting an aggressive water conservation program that would have the potential for achieving water savings significantly greater than the 8% conservation factor contained in the Water Management Plan. As water demand decreases, pumping from the lower aquifer should be commensurately reduced. Other methods of reducing lower aquifer pumping shall be investigated by all water purveyors in the basin. 2. Water purveyors should consider adopting limits on the issuance of will-serve letters until overdraft of the lower aquifer ceases and further seawater intrusion is stopped. 3. Water purveyors should pursue water recycling programs. 4. Water purveyors should implement all feasible conservation measures. 5. Water purveyors should periodically update estimates of agricultural and private domestic demand, as well as urban demand, to confirm water use estimates. 6. Water purveyors should implement changes in pumping patterns and monitor coastal wells to confirm that seawater intrusion is being slowed and, ultimately, halted. **7. Continue to implement water conservation programs adopted in 2008 and report the program status to the Board of Supervisors in calendar year 2009 (new).** 8. Recommendations of the report by Cleath Associates, upon which the LOCSD Water Management Plan is based, are currently being implemented by LOCSD and Golden State Water Company.

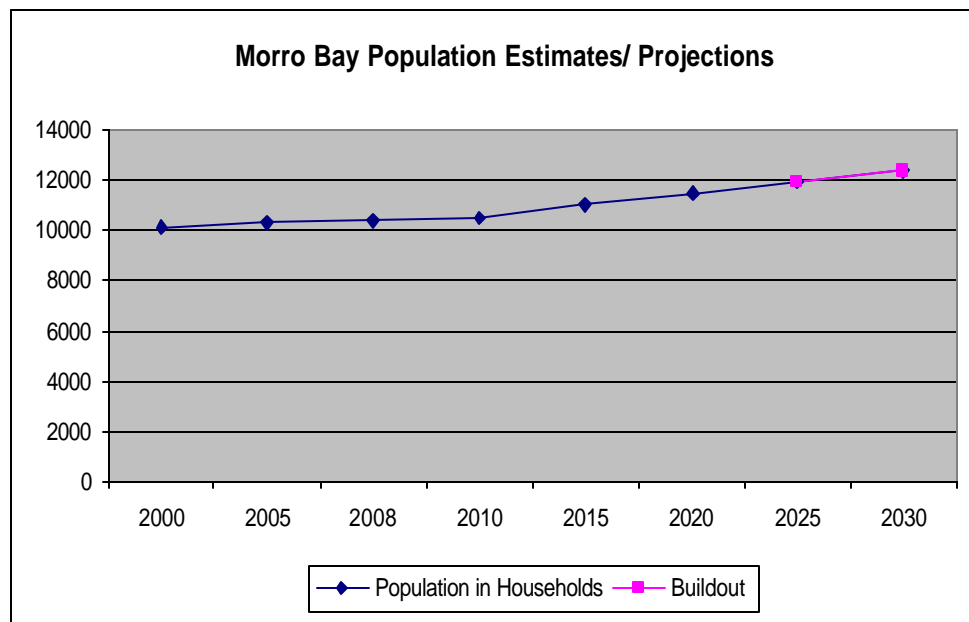
Los Osos	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity	III	III	III			

Morro Bay

Morro Bay is one of seven cities and the only incorporated city in the North Coast area. The City covers six square miles. Tourism is the primary industry, and unlike other cities, the City includes a harbor.



The City provides sewer and water services. It is part of the San Luis Coastal Unified School District. The City has adequate water to continue the existing pattern of development within the City limits. A major wastewater treatment level upgrade is being pursued to bring the treatment plant up to the tertiary treatment level. This level of treatment will facilitate the use of effluent as part of the City's water sources. The wastewater treatment plant also treats wastewater from Cayucos Sanitary District.



Morro Bay Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
10,152	10,350	10,523	11,452

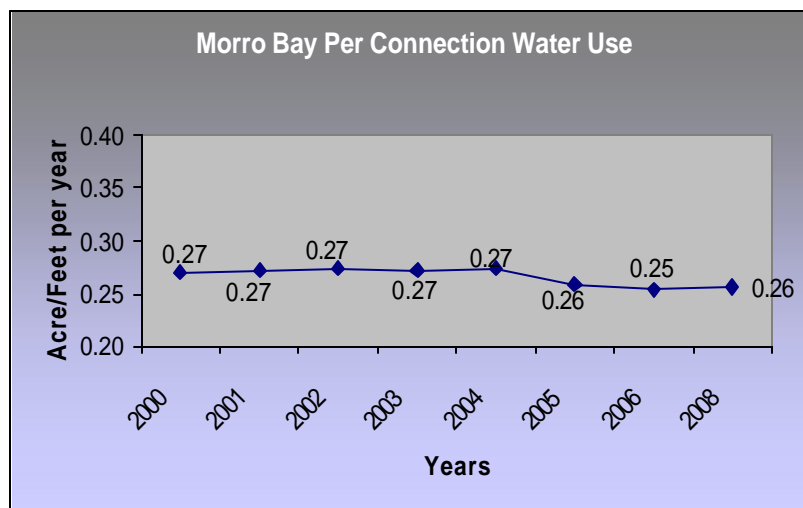
The City's growth rate was approximately 2% for the 2000 to 2008 period.

Water Supply

The City receives water from a variety of sources: groundwater from Morro and El Chorro Creek underflows, State water via the Chorro Valley pipeline and desalinated sea water.

The desalination plant provides the City with water during the times that the Morro Bay State Water pipeline is undergoing annual maintenance.

Total water supply= 1,404 acre feet per year (AFY)

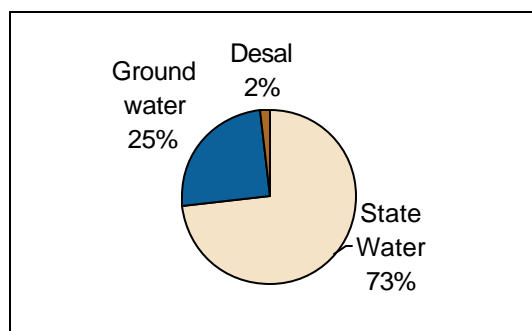


Morro Bay Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
1,371.6	1,419.5	1,443.1	1,570.6



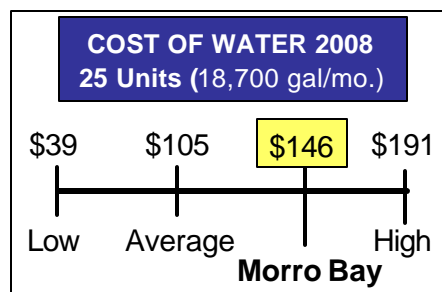
Water Sources

The City has a varied water supply that includes imported water, some groundwater and seawater desalination.



Water Rates

Water rates in the City are relatively high. When compared with the rest of the county, Morro Bay has the second most expensive cost of water- 28% higher than the countywide average.



Roads

Please refer to North Coast Area Roads section at the end of the North Coast section of this report.

Sewage



The City shares a wastewater treatment plant with the Cayucos Sanitary District. The shared treatment plant is located in Morro

Bay near the power plant. This wastewater treatment plant has one of the few secondary treatment waivers in the State. The waiver allows the wastewater plant to dispose of par-

tially treated sewage through an outfall to the ocean. The secondary treatment waiver is being phased out over the next five years. The plant will undergo an upgrade to tertiary treatment levels, allowing the wastewater effluent to potentially be used as part of the City's water supply.

Schools

The City is part of the San Luis Coastal Unified School District. Please refer to the end of the South County sub-region section for a discussion of that school district.

There are two schools within the City:

- Del Mar Elementary
- Morro Bay High School

Recommendations: None

Morro Bay	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity						

San Simeon

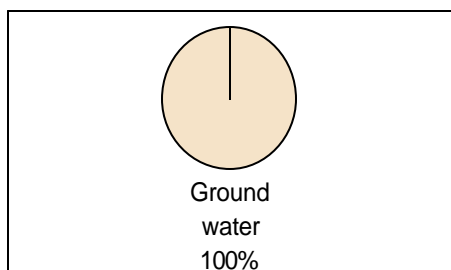
San Simeon's water supply is from groundwater and is provided by the San Simeon Community Services District. The community has been at a Level of Severity III for water supply—the most critical level—for several years. *No additional water supplies are readily available; no additional development is expected in the foreseeable future.* A development moratorium has been in place since 1991.



Water Supply

The community relies on two groundwater wells along Pico Creek. The dependable yield from this water source is estimated at between 120 and 130 acre feet per year. Pumping from this source totaled 93 acre feet in the year 2007-2008.

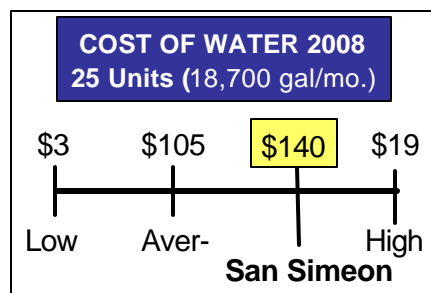
Water Sources



The SSCSD has studied the feasibility of supplemental water supplies including desalination, surface storage, wastewater reclamation and a cooperative agreement with the Cambria CSD. Securing additional water supplies for this isolated coastal community remains problematic.

Water Rates

The community's water rates are nearly the highest in the county, at 125% of the county-wide average cost of water.



In 2007-2008, the water use per-connection was approximately 0.36 acre feet/year.

Roads

There are no roads in the community identified with any level of severity.

Sewage

The san Simeon CSD operates a treatment plant for the community. The plant operates at approximately 45% of capacity.

Schools

San Simeon is part of the Coast Unified School District. Please see the end of the North Coast Area section for a discussion of that school district.

Recommendations: 1) LOS III for water supply. 2) Continue the moratorium. 3) Continue conservation activities.



San Simeon	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity	III	III			III	

North Coast Area Schools

Coast Unified School District:

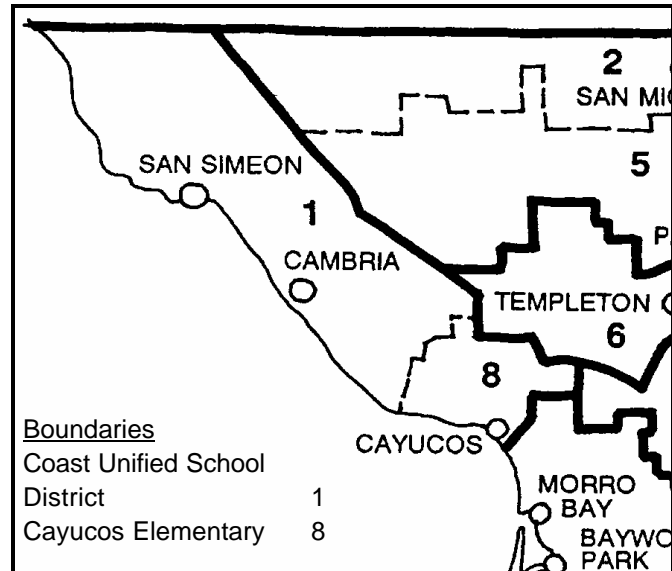
Coast Unified serves two communities, San Simeon and Cambria. Schools within the District are:

- Cambria Elementary
- Santa Lucia Middle School
- Coast Union High School

The table below shows that Santa Lucia Middle school is at 156 percent capacity.

Cayucos Elementary:

This District provides only one school, Cayucos Elementary in the community of Cayucos.



Planned improvements and a capacity increase are scheduled for completion in September 2009.



Coast Unified & Cayucos Elementary				
Capacity, Enrollment, Recommended Levels of Severity (RLOS), 2008-				
School	Capacity	Enrollment	Enrollment Capacity	LOS
Cambria Elementary	360	307	85.3%	
Santa Lucia Middle	103	161	156.3%	III
Coast Union H.S.	506	265	52.4%	
Cayucos Elementary	240	187	77.9%	

Air Quality

OZONE

Ozone is formed in the atmosphere as a byproduct of photochemical reactions between various reactive organic compounds (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sunlight. The exhaust systems of cars and trucks produce about 50 percent of the county's ROG and NO_x emissions. Other sources include solvent use, petroleum processing, utility and industrial fuel combustion, pesticides and waste burning. The State ozone hourly average standard has been established as 0.09 ppm. Exceedences of the ozone standard since 1990 are summarized in the following table:

OZONE																		
Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard																	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Morro Bay	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PM10

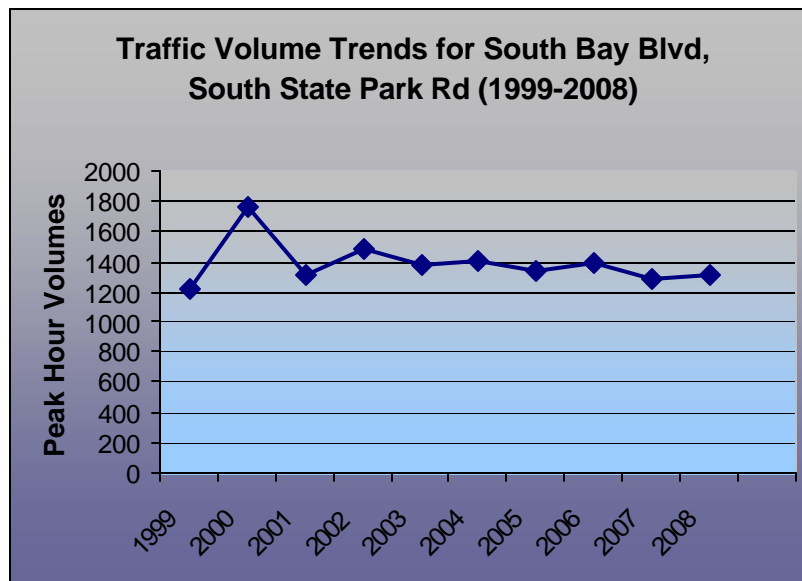
Particulate matter less than ten microns (PM10) can be emitted directly from a source, and can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical transformation of gaseous pollutants. Nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases can both participate in these reactions to form secondary PM10 products. Re-entrained dust from vehicles driving on paved roads is the single largest source of PM10 in the county. Dust from unpaved roads is the county's second largest source of PM10. PM10 measurements throughout the county have exceeded State standards on numerous occasions in the past several years.

PM10																		
Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard																	
	(PM10 measurements are taken once every six days, or sixty times each year. Thus, a year in which six days had exceedences would have exceedences for 10% of all measured days.)																	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Morro Bay	n/a	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

North Coast Area Roads

South Bay Boulevard (South of State Park Road):

The South Bay Circulation Study proposes the widening of South Bay Boulevard from Los Osos Valley Road to the Urban Reserve Line. The project would increase the capacity of the roadway and improve operation to a Level of Service (LOS) C or better per existing volumes. Funds from Los Osos Road Improvement fees would be required for the widening, but funds are not currently available to pursue these improvements.



It is recommended that both Main Street in Cambria and South Ocean Avenue in Cayucos be removed from the level of severity list since they are estimated to operate at a Level of Service (LOS) C or better under the 2008, 2010, and 2013 conditions.

2008 RMS Levels of Service North Coastal Area

Roadway	Location	LOS D Volume	PM Peak Hour Volume		
			2008 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2015
Main Street (Cambria)	East of Pine Knolls Drive	1440	903	939	997
South Bay Boulevard	South State Park Road	967	1315	1368	1452
South Ocean Avenue	North of 13th Street	965	397	413	438

Bold - LOS D or below.

(1) 2008 counts were conducted in September 2008 except for Avila Beach Dr which was counted in May 2008.

North County



The North County consists of the Cities of Atascadero and Paso Robles, and the unincorporated communities of San Miguel, Santa Margarita, Shandon, and Templeton. Each resource will be discussed on a community basis except those that are a regional resource. Regional resources include schools, roads and air quality.

Contents

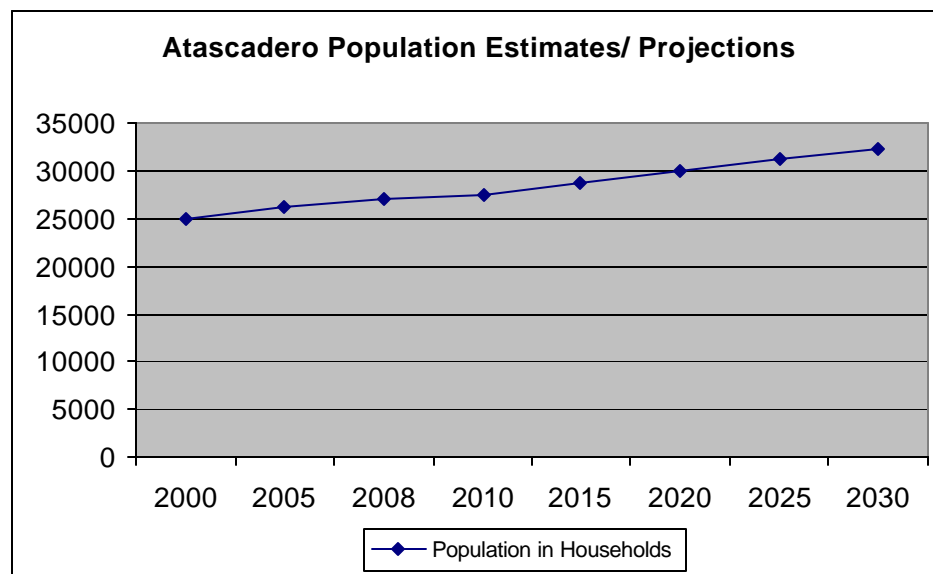
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Atascadero

Consisting of 24.3 square miles, the incorporated city of Atascadero is the second largest city in the county. Traffic flow and interchange capacity on Highway 101 through Atascadero is an issue during peak hours, as many residents commute to work in Paso Robles or San Luis Obispo.



The City of Atascadero is served by the Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC), and is within the Atascadero Unified School District. Freeway interchange improvements and water from the Nacimieneto Pipeline project will address the City's infrastructure needs.



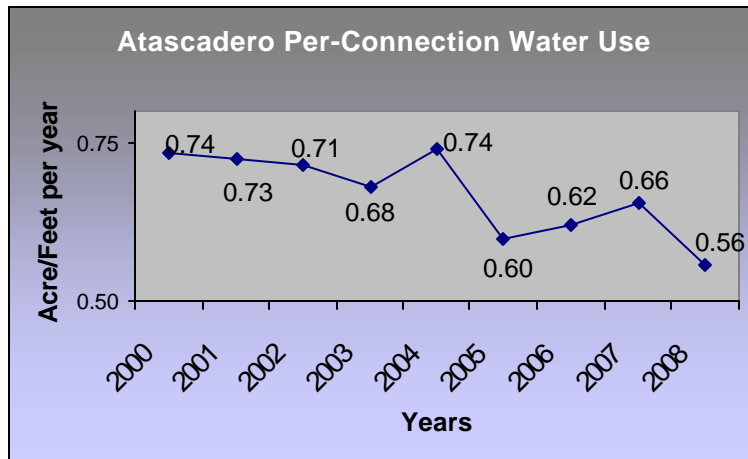
The City's population grew by approximately 9% from 2000 to 2008, and is projected to continue growing at a similar rate between 2010 and 2020.

Atascadero Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
24,945	27,124	27,576	30,012

Water Supply

The AMWC'S water sources are groundwater and underflow of the Salinas River. The Company has contracted for 2,000 acre feet/year of Lake Nacimiento project water. The AMWC serves water to the City and a portion of the unincorporated territory south of the City.

Total water supply= 6,867 acre feet per year (AFY)

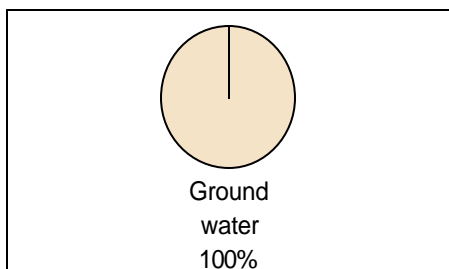


Atascadero Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY

2000	2008	2010	2020
6,436	6,043	6,144	6,687

Water Sources

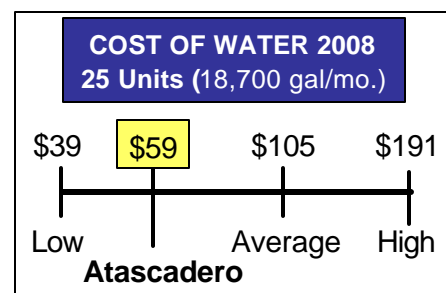
The AMWC gets its entire water supply from groundwater and underflow of the Salinas River.



In order to meet future demand, the AMWC has contracted for 2,000 acre feet/year of water from the Nacimiento project. This additional water supply should allow the City to serve its buildout population.

Water Rates

The City's water rates are relatively low when compared with the rest of the cities and communities in the county. Atascadero's rates are approximately 44% of the countywide average cost of water. Communities that rely on groundwater generally have lower water rates than communities that rely on imported water due to the costs of delivering imported water.



Roads

Please see the North County roads discussion at the end of the North County section for road conditions affecting Atascadero.

Sewage

Wastewater service is provided by the City within the city limits. The unincorporated South Atascadero area that is served by the Atascadero Mutual Water Company does not have sewer service.

Schools

The City is served by the Atascadero Unified School District, consisting of nine different schools. The following six schools are within the City:

- Atascadero Elementary (4)
- Atascadero Jr. High
- Atascadero High School

For enrollment capacity data, please refer to the schools discussion at the end of the North County section.

Recommendations: None



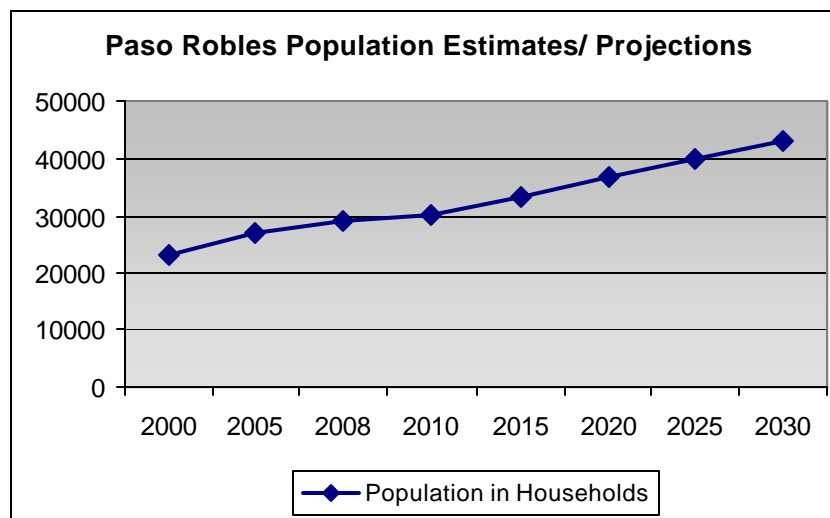
Atascadero	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	

Paso Robles

The incorporated city of Paso Robles is the third largest city in the county, covering 17.33 square miles of land. Paso Robles is known for the wine industry, which drives both the county's tourism and agriculture industries.

Paso Robles is a full-service city providing water and sewer services. Public schools are provided by the Paso Robles Unified School District. Major circulation improvements are needed along Highway 101 at Highways 46 West and East. These are "big ticket" improvements that must be designed and funded in order for the City to meet its general plan buildout. In addition, the City will take 4,000 acre feet of water each year from the Lake Nacimiento water project. Lake Nacimiento water will supplement the groundwater and Salinas River underflow currently used by the City.





The City's population is expected to grow to over 36,000 by the year 2020. That reflects a 20% increase over the 2008 estimated population. Water supplies from groundwater, Salinas River under-flow and Lake Nacimiento will serve the future population.

Paso Robles Population Estimates/ Projections

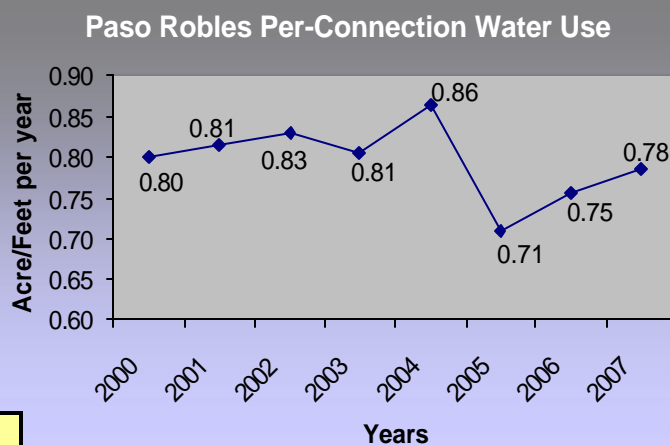
2000	2008	2010	2020
23,370	29,007	30,285	36,809

Water Supply

The City of Paso Robles is the largest city or community in the county that has historically completely depended on groundwater. This groundwater dependence is now in conflict with groundwater needs of the expanded irrigated agriculture in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. Several recent and ongoing water studies have shown this large groundwater basin to be in a state of rapid decline over a large area.

In response, the City has contracted for over 4,000 AFY of Lake Nacimiento project water. This additional supply may lessen the groundwater basin declines in the future and will allow the City to meet its urban expansion goals.

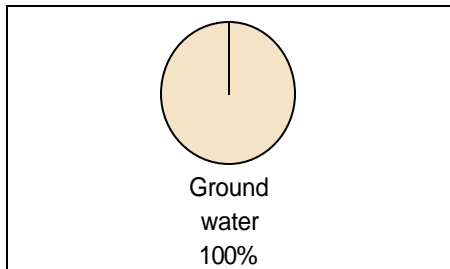
Total water supply (not including Nacimiento water) is 8,129 acre-feet per year (AFY)



Paso Robles Total Water Use Estimates / Projections, AFY

2000	2008	2010	2020
6,373	7,446	7,775	9,449

Water Sources

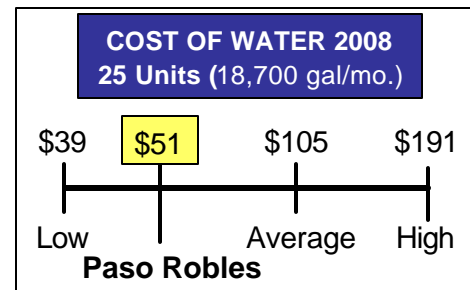


The City's water supply is pumped from the PasoRobles Groundwater Basin (please see water discussion at the end of the North County section). This is a large basin stretching from South Atascadero to Bradley in Monterey County, and from the Salinas River to an area east of Shandon. In addition, the basin has a thick water bearing layer that in places is as much as 800 feet deep. In spite of the tremendous amount of water stored in the basin, the safe yield of the basin has almost been

reached. Portions of the basin have seen a 200-foot drop in groundwater levels since 1980. A Resource Capacity Study will be completed in 2009 and will determine whether a LOS II or III is warranted.

Water Rates

The City's water rates are approximately 51% below the average countywide cost of water.



Roads

Please see the North County roads discussion at the end of the North County section for road conditions affecting the City.



Sewage

No issues identified.

Schools

The Paso Robles Unified School District consists of 12 schools, all of which are within the City:

- Six elementary
- Two middle
- Three high schools
- One independent study

Recommendations: None

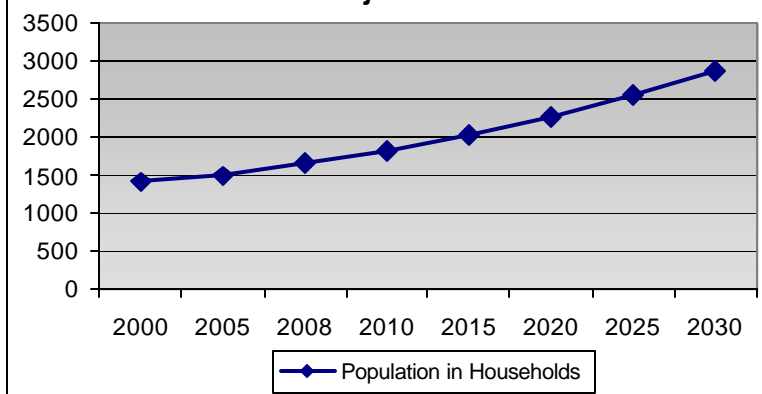
Paso Robles	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	II

San Miguel

Community services are provided by the San Miguel Community Services District. San Miguel's water source is groundwater from the Paso Robles groundwater basin. Water levels in portions of the basin south of the town are in a state of decline. The CSD chose not to participate in the Nacimiento water project.



**San Miguel Population Estimates/
Projections**



Residential and commercial land use designations were recently changed in the center of town. A portion of Mission Street in the community's downtown has been improved with sidewalks and lighting.

The community's population is expected to grow by as much as 25% by 2020.

**San Miguel Population Estimates/
Projections**

2000	2008	2010	2020
1,420	1,679	1,816	2,279

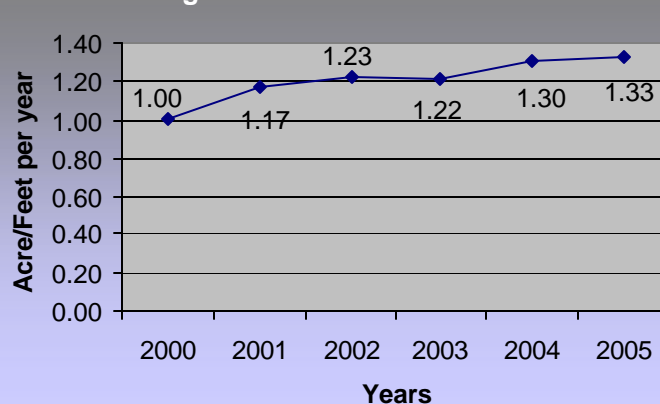
Water Supply

The community's water supply is from groundwater. The CSD reports that approximately 350 acre-feet per year of water is used. The CSD expects all of its future supply to be from groundwater.

Total community water supply is 346 acre-feet per year.

Due to unavailable and incomplete data, water use projections are not included in this report. However, water demand will increase in the future with a growing population.

San Miguel Per-Connection Water Use

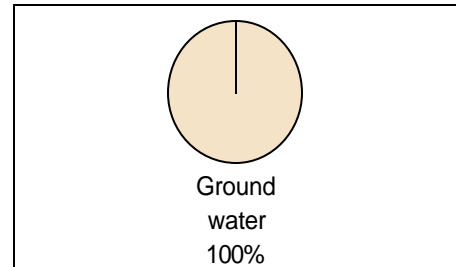


Water Sources

All water resources in the area are from groundwater from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The CSD did not participate in the Nacimineto Water Project.

Water Rates

No current water rate was available from the District.



Roads

There are no roads within the community that are operating at a LOS of I or above. Please refer to the roads discussion at the end of the North County section for further information.



Schools

The community is served by the San Miguel Joint Union School District. The District has two schools:

- Lillian Larsen, grades K-8
- Cappy Culver Elementary

For information on other schools within the North County that may serve San Miguel, please refer to the schools discussion at the end of the North County section.

Recommendations: 1. Recommend LOS II due to rapidly increased demand for water.

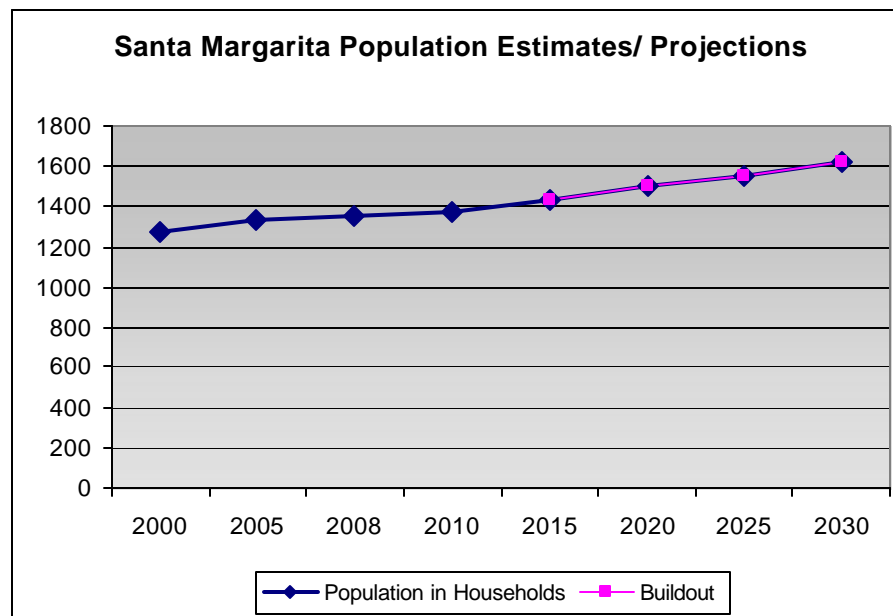
San Miguel	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity		II				

Santa Margarita

Santa Margarita has a current population of approximately 1355. The town relies upon groundwater that is provided by County Service Area 23. The community has had historical water supply concerns, as the shallow wells are subject to fluctuating groundwater levels. A Resource Capacity Study (RCS) is underway to better understand the dynamics of the water supply for the community and the surrounding Santa Margarita Ranch. The proposed Santa Margarita Ranch development will require substantial road and highway interchange improvements.



Future plans for infrastructure projects should consider expanded wastewater and water services to support a greater population and density.



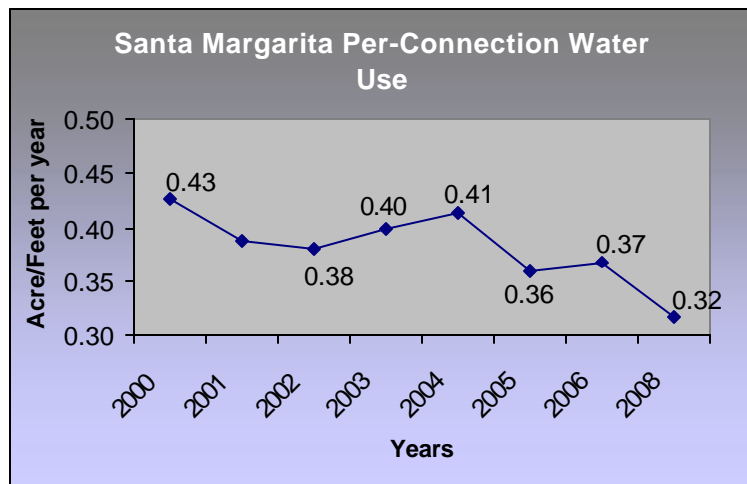
With its current infrastructure, the community is not expected to grow in the next decade. Future development on the Santa Margarita Ranch would have infrastructure consequences for the town. Joint community-ranch water and drainage projects are examples of a co-operative approach that could be taken to meet infrastructure needs.

County Service Area 23 has discussed these issues with the Ranch owners. Continued discussions are recommended.

Santa Margarita Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
1,279	1,355	1,378	1,499

Water Supply

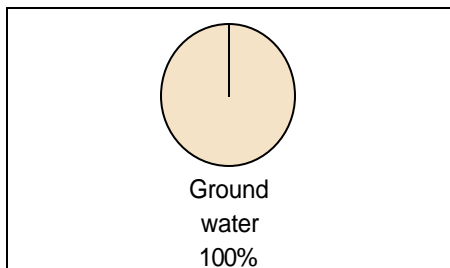
The community's primary water supply well is in a shallow formation that delivers enough water for now. However, a second source of water is needed. Sources include 1) a back-up emergency supply such as five to 10 acre-feet of State water to be used when the groundwater supply is not available due to drought, or 2) a replacement supply from Lake Nacimiento for the town and future Ranch development. This scenario would leave groundwater for agricultural uses in the area, consistent with policy AGP 11 in the Agriculture and Open Space Element.



Santa Margarita Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY

2000	2008	2010	2020
-	170	173	188

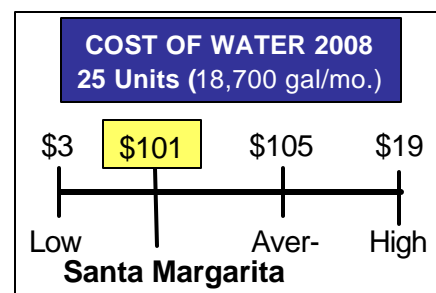
Water Sources



The community's water is supplied by two wells constructed in 1994 and 1996. Operational experience with those wells has resulted in a decision to supplement the town's water supply. Both State and Lake Nacimiento project water pipelines pass through the town, and water is available. State water would provide only a drought buffer for the town's wells, but is delivered as treated water. Nacimineto project water is available in larger quantities, but would require construction of a water treatment facility. The Nacimiento project could provide water for town expansion using strategic growth principles.

Water Rates

The Community's cost of water is close to the average countywide water cost.



Roads

No local roads are part of the RMS reporting program. Future development of the Santa Margarita Ranch may require road improvements on Highways 101 and 58.

The community is served by the Atascadero Unified School District. There are two elementary schools within Santa Margarita: Carrisa Plains and Santa Margarita Elementary. For further information on schools in the North County, please refer to the schools discussion at the end of the North County section.

Sewage

Santa Margarita relies on individual septic systems for wastewater service, and septic failures have occurred in the town. Future development of the Santa Margarita ranch may ultimately require construction of a community wastewater system. The future system might be used by existing development. Communitywide water and wastewater system improvements could allow the town to develop and expand in accordance with strategic growth principles.



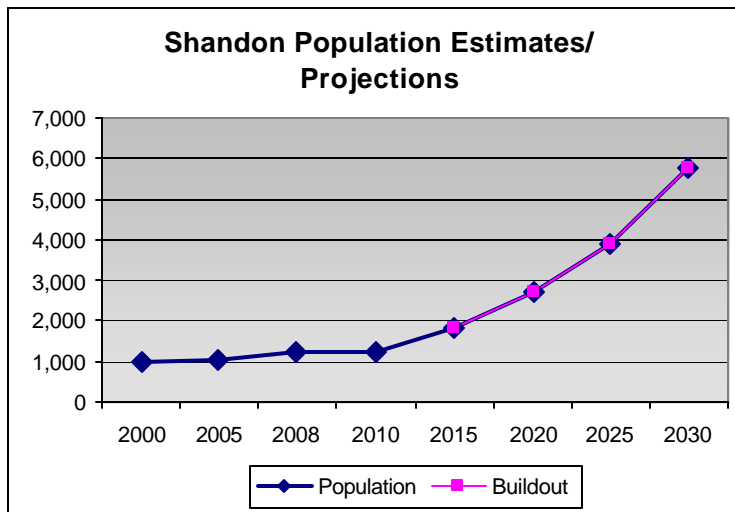
Schools

Recommendations: 1) Maintain the LOS III for water system. 2) Conduct a Resource Capacity Study (RCS) to help identify future water supply needs and water source options in calendar year 2009. 3) Monitor the progress of the development of the Santa Margarita Ranch. Phase-in water and road improvements that are needed for the proposed level of development on the Ranch.

Santa Margarita	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity		III			III	

Shandon

A community plan update is being prepared for the small community of Shandon. When approved, the plan could recommend an ultimate population of about 8,000 residents. Water could be provided to the expanded population from the town's State water allocation, along with existing groundwater. However, groundwater levels in the Paso Robles groundwater basin west of town have been falling. Increased development under the community plan could require major improvements to State Highway 46 to safely access the highway from town. The specific plan will address infrastructure phasing and financing requirements.



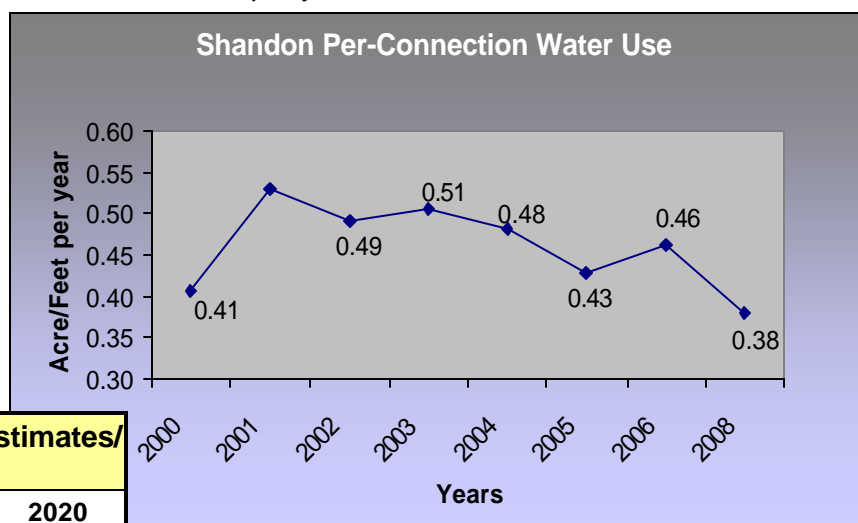
Future population growth in the community will be guided by the community plan under preparation. The plan could result in a population of 8,000 persons at buildout.

Shandon Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
979	1,219	1,244	2,678

Water Supply

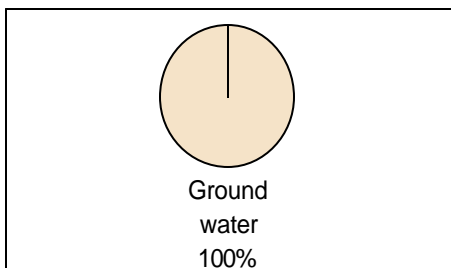
The community's water is provided by County Service Area 16, and the water system has two wells. The town has a 100 acre-foot per year allocation for State water. However, the town has not used that water, and sale of some portion of the allocation has been discussed.

The ultimate buildout of the town under the updated community plan would most likely require use of the State water allocation.



Shandon Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
100	125	128	275

Water Sources

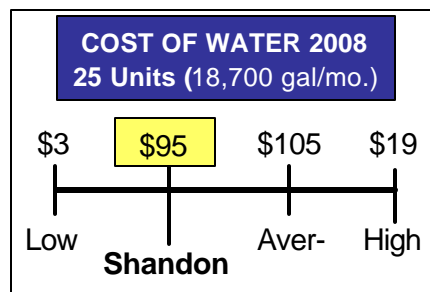


The current water supply is the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The Basin has seen a decline in water levels along the Highway 46 corridor from 1980 to 2007. The Shandon area is included in a study looking at the possibility of groundwater banking in the county. The concept is that in times of excess water supply, water would be stored in the groundwater basin and pumped out and used at another time. The study was completed in 2008.

A groundwater management plan for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is currently under preparation. The plan should address declining water levels in the Basin.

Water Rates

The community's cost of water is somewhat lower than the countywide average.



Roads

No roads in the area are part of the RMS reporting system.

Sewage

All wastewater disposal is from individual septic systems; there is no centralized sewer system in the town. Development under the proposed community plan would require construction of a sewer system and wastewater treatment plant.

Schools

The community is served by the Shandon Unified School District. There are two schools within Shandon:

- Shandon Elementary
- Shandon High/Middle School

For capacity and enrollment information, please refer to the discussion of schools at the end of the North County section.

Recommendations: None

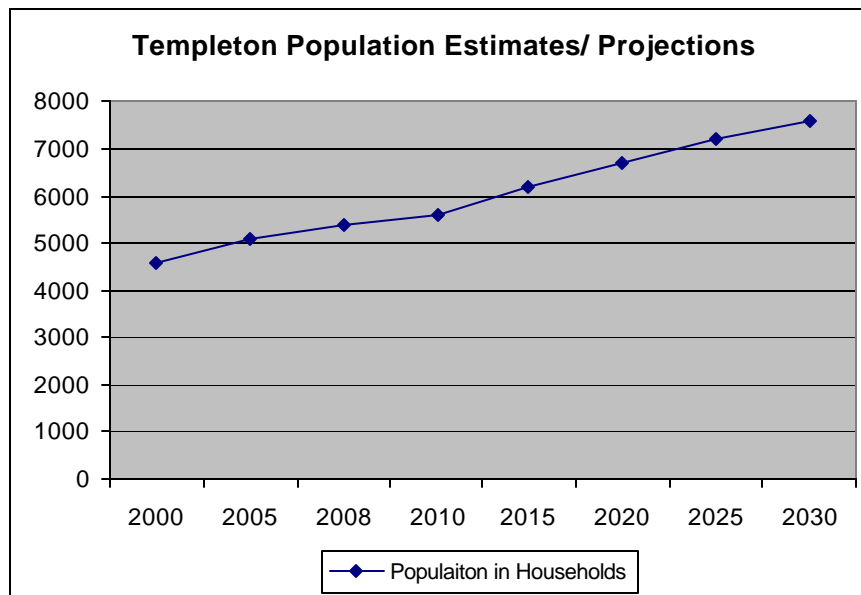
Shandon	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	

Templeton

The Templeton Community Services District provides water to the community from groundwater, Salinas River underflow and reclaimed water. The Services District has a 240 acre-foot per year allocation from the Lake Nacimiento water project (under construction). A major road improvement is planned at North Main Street and Highway 101. A low growth rate is expected to continue in the urban area. The town is divided by Highway 101, with the older, more dense development located east of the freeway. The west side of the freeway is characterized by lower density development on one-acre parcels.



A major freeway interchange project has just been completed at Las Tablas Road, and another one is underway at Vineyard Drive.



Templeton Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000	2008	2010	2020
4,607	5,398	5,616	6,680

The community saw a steady growth rate in the years 2000 to 2008. Population growth averaged under 2% per year.

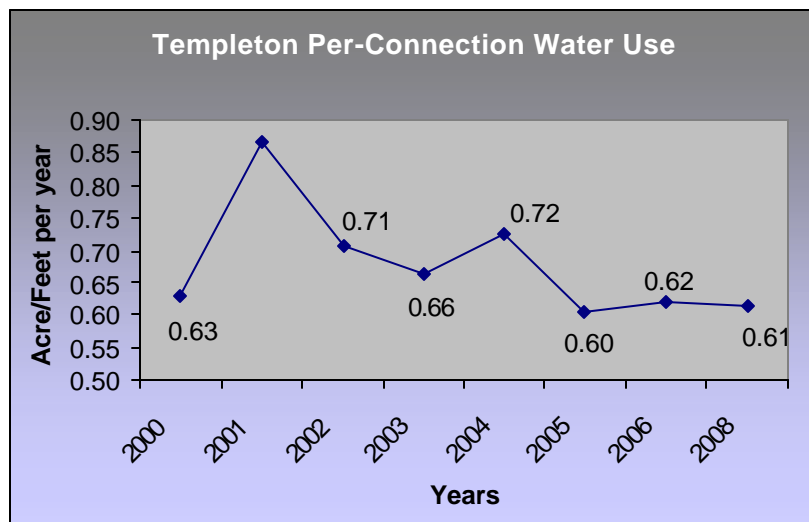
A similar growth rate is expected through 2020.

Water Supply

The community is served by the Templeton Community Services District (TCSD). A majority of the town's water supply is comprised of groundwater and Salinas River underflow.

The TCSD has a 250 acre-foot allocation from the Lake Nacimiento water project.

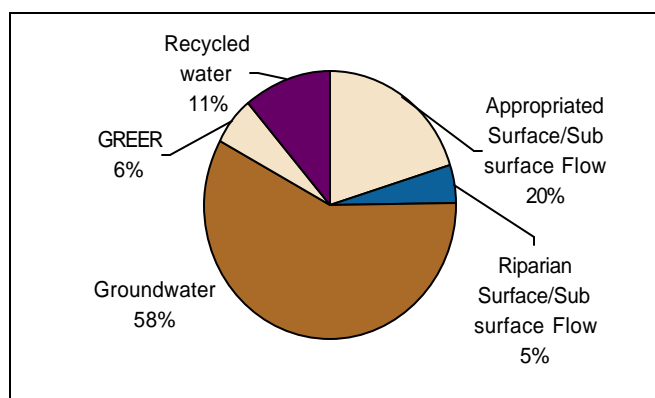
The existing total water supply is 1,742 acre- feet per year (AFY).



Templeton Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
1,260	1,558	1,621	1,928

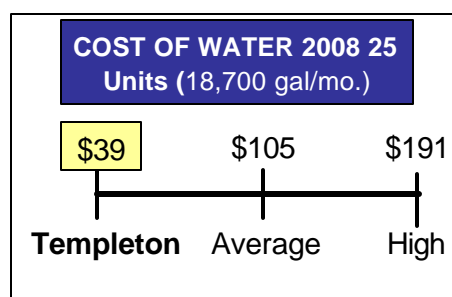
Water Sources

The majority of the town's water is from groundwater or the underflow of the Salinas River.



Water Rates

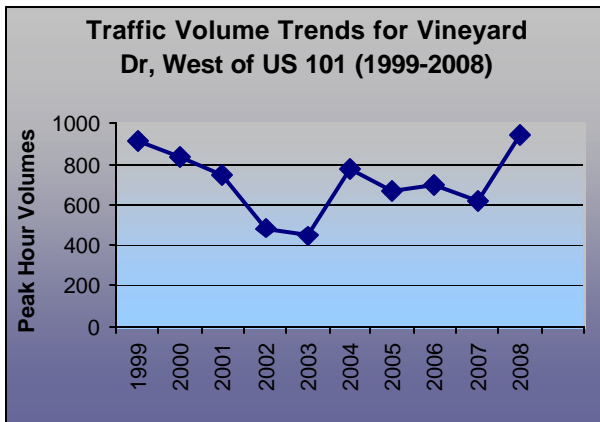
The community's water rates are the lowest in the county—63% below the average countywide cost of water.



Roads

Vineyard Drive (West of US Highway 101):

The Vineyard Drive project currently under construction will widen the interchange at Highway 101 and provide for three lanes west of Highway 101. With the widening, the corridor will operate at or above LOS C.



Sewage

Wastewater from the town is treated at two locations, the TCSD Meadowbrook wastewater plant and the City of Paso Robles. There are no identified levels of severity for wastewater services.

Schools

The community is within the Templeton Unified School District. There are five schools in the Community:

- Templeton Elementary
- Vineyard Elementary
- Templeton Middle
- Templeton High School
- Eagle Canyon High School

For further information on schools, please refer to the schools discussion at the end of the North County section.

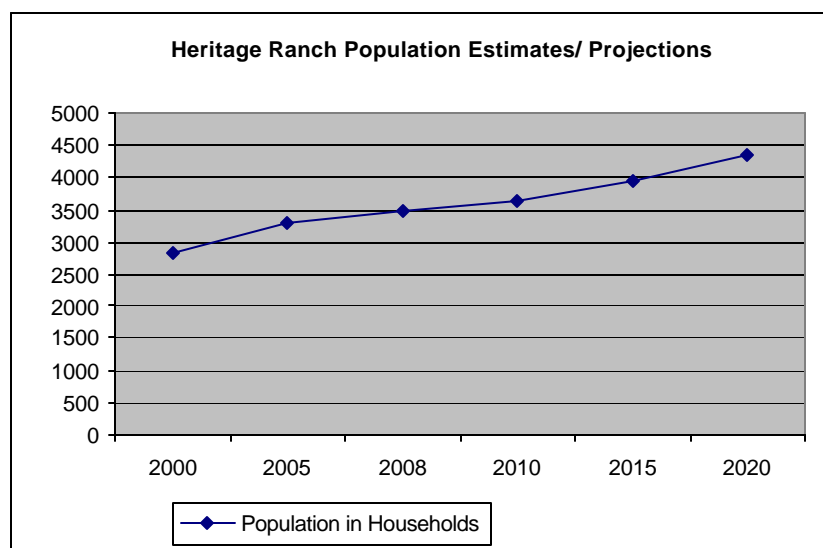


Recommendations: 1) Water supply should be carefully monitored as development proceeds. The TCSD should continue its policy of not issuing will-serve letters that cannot be guaranteed from existing water supplies. 2) The District should continue efforts to develop new water supplies.

Templeton	(1) WTR SPL	(2) WTR SYS	(3) SWR	(4) RDS	(5) SCL	(6) AIR
Levels Of Severity		II			III	

Heritage Ranch

Historically, Heritage Ranch was considered a “vacation” rental area with a large part-time population. The Heritage Ranch CSD suggests that this is no longer the case and estimates that approximately 30% of the water connections can be considered part-time. Most homes in the community are now occupied by full-time residents. Until recently, the homes (subdivisions) at Heritage Ranch were small mobile or modular homes. However, newer subdivisions consist of 1/4-acre to one-acre lots developed with 2,500 to 4,000 square-foot homes, according to the CSD. This is indicative of a significant shift from part-time to permanent residents.



Heritage Ranch Population Estimates/ Projections			
2000*	2008	2010	2020
2,832	3,500	3,641	4,352

*2000 population based on rough estimate.

Due to its increasing permanent residential population, Heritage Ranch is discussed in its own section in this report, even though it is considered a “village” rather than an “urban area” by the County General Plan.

Since the community has historically been a small village, population estimates are usually included as a part of the Lake Nacimiento population. To de-

rive population numbers for Heritage Ranch, the average number of persons-per-household (Heritage Ranch Master Plan) was multiplied by the number of active residential water connections.

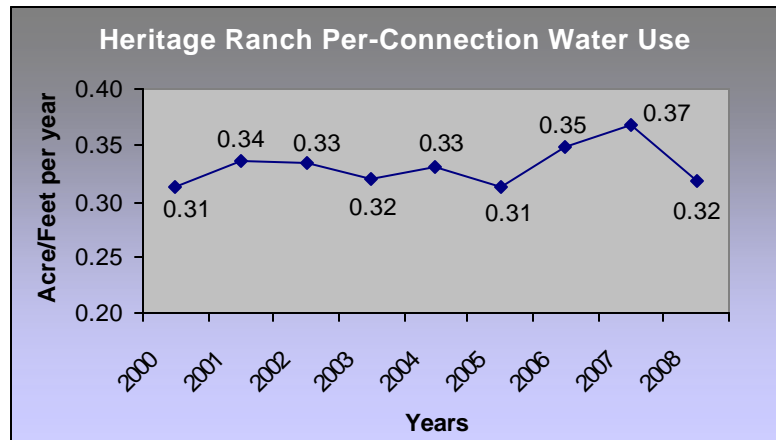
The number of residential water connections is unknown prior to 2006. Therefore, population projections are very rough estimates based on the information available.

Water Supply

1,100 AFY of water is reserved for Heritage Ranch, while only 889 AFY is under contract with the County Public Works Department for the District. The additional 211 AFY is under contract with a private developer who owns land in Heritage Ranch. The Heritage Ranch CSD explains that the water concern is the availability of water rather than the water supply.

Total water available is 889 AFY.

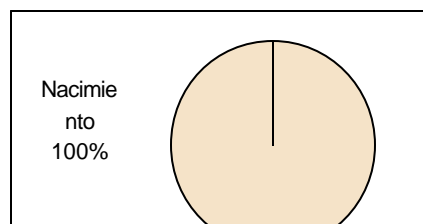
Total water use was estimated and projected using population estimates/ projections for the community.



Heritage Ranch Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
452	566	589	704

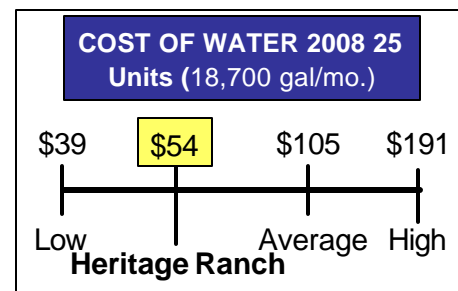
Water Sources

Lake Nacimientito is the community's only source of water. The reservoir is currently at about 26% of capacity.



Water Rates

The cost of water for the community is based on a fixed fee, and is well below the average countywide cost. The Heritage Ranch CSD is planning on amending its rate plan at the end of the year (2009), and is considering adopting a tiered rate structure. The tiered rate structure is seen as a financial incentive, on the demand side, to conserve water.



North County Schools

The North County is served by seven different school districts:

- Templeton Unified
- Shandon Unified
- San Miguel Joint Union
- Paso Robles Public Schools
- Atascadero Unified
- Pleasant Valley Joint Union
- Phillips Elementary

Planned Improvements & Capacity Changes:

Paso Robles Public Schools:

Kermit King Elementary School: A classroom wing addition, consisting of five classrooms, is now under construction. The projected completion date is August of 2009.

Flamson Middle School: A two-story classroom building is under construction, with an estimated completion date of August 2009. It is a replacement for the main building that was destroyed by an earthquake in December of 2003. When this building is completed, the 19 temporary relocatables that are currently housing students will be removed.

Paso Robles High School: In May 2009, construction will start on an "Ag" Academy consisting of five classrooms and one lab. In June 2009, construction will start on a 20 classroom building that will replace substandard relocatables. Also planned is the replacement of substandard relocatables with a 4,500 square-foot Independent Study building.

Templeton Unified School District:

Templeton Middle School, 6-8: Certified as being eligible for school modernization funds. Plans are currently being developed.

San Miguel Joint Union School District:

Lillian Larsen K-8: Three new classrooms are being added.

North County Schools					
Capacity, Enrollment, Recommended Levels of Severity (RLOS), 2008-09					
District	School	Capacity	Enrollment	Enrollment Capacity	LOS
Templeton Unified	Templeton Elem.	955	872	91.3%	III
	Templeton Middle	545	523	96.0%	III
	Templeton H.S.	720	794	110.3%	III
Shandon Unified	Shandon Elementary	140	146	104.3%	III
	Parkfield Elementary	27	14	51.9%	
	Shandon Jr/Sr H.S.	124	149	120.2%	III
San Miguel Joint Union	K-5 and K-8	690	566	82.0%	OK
Paso Robles	Paso Robles Elem (6)	2,930	2,899	98.9%	II
	Paso Robles Mdl (2)	1,170	1,497	127.9%	III
	Paso Robles H.S.	1,836	2,111	115.0%	III
Atascadero Unified	Atascadero Elem (4)	1,708	1,820	106.6%	III
	Atascadero Jr. High	1,086	714	65.7%	OK
	Atascadero H.S.	1,824	1,521	83.4%	I
	Carrisa Plains K-8	53	25	47.2%	OK
	Creston Elementary	40	111	277.5%	III
	Santa Margarita Elem	358	329	91.9%	OK
Pleasant Valley Jt Union	Pleasant Valley School	104	137	132%	

North County Roads

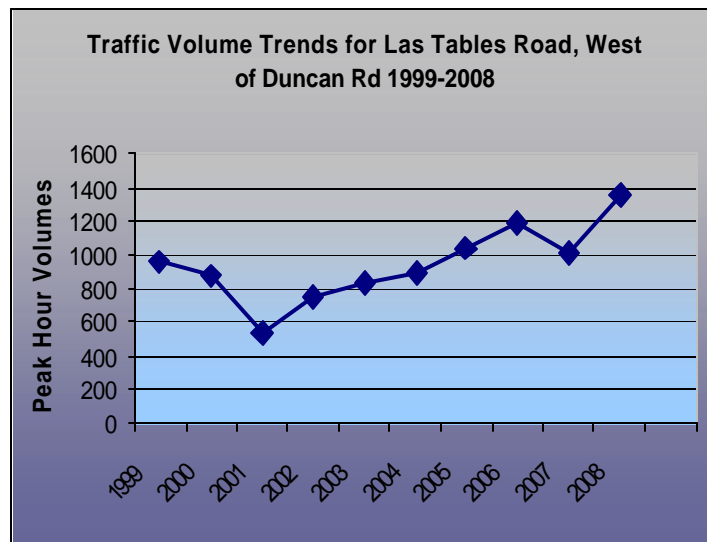
The following roadways are recommended to be removed from the level of severity list since they operate or will operate at a Level of Service (LOS) C or better under the 2008, 2010, and 2013 conditions

- Mission Street
- Nacimiento Lake Drive
- Ramada Drive
- Vineyard Drive



Planned Improvements

Las Tablas Road (West of Duncan): The Templeton Circulation Study includes a project to widen Las Tablas Road to five lanes for a one-quarter mile stretch west of Highway 101. The project would be funded by funds from the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments and area development.



2008 RMS Levels of Service North County

Roadway	Location	LOS D Volume	PM Peak Hour Volume		
			2008 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2015
Las Tablas Road	West of Duncan Road	1446	1359	1414	1500
Mission Street	North of US Highway 101	974	402	418	444
Nacimiento Lake Drive	East of Chimney Rock Road	902	394	410	435
Ramada Drive	South of State Route 46	978	475	494	524
Vineyard Drive	West of State Route 46	905	170	177	188

Bold - LOS D or below.

(1) 2008 counts were conducted in September 2008 except for Avila Beach Dr which was counted in May 2008.

Air Quality

OZONE

Ozone is formed in the atmosphere as a byproduct of photochemical reactions between various reactive organic compounds (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sunlight. The exhaust systems of cars and trucks produce about 50 percent of the county's ROG and NO_x emissions. Other sources include solvent use, petroleum processing, utility and industrial fuel combustion, pesticides and waste burning. The State ozone hourly average standard has been established as 0.09 ppm. Exceedences of the ozone standard since 1990 are summarized in the following table:

OZONE																		
Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard																	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Paso Robles	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	0	25	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	1

PM10

Particulate matter less than ten microns (PM10) can be emitted directly from a source, and can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical transformation of gaseous pollutants. Nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases can both participate in these reactions to form secondary PM10 products. Re-entrained dust from vehicles driving on paved roads is the single largest source of PM10 in the county. Dust from unpaved roads is the county's second largest source of PM10. PM10 measurements throughout the county have exceeded State standards on numerous occasions in the past several years.

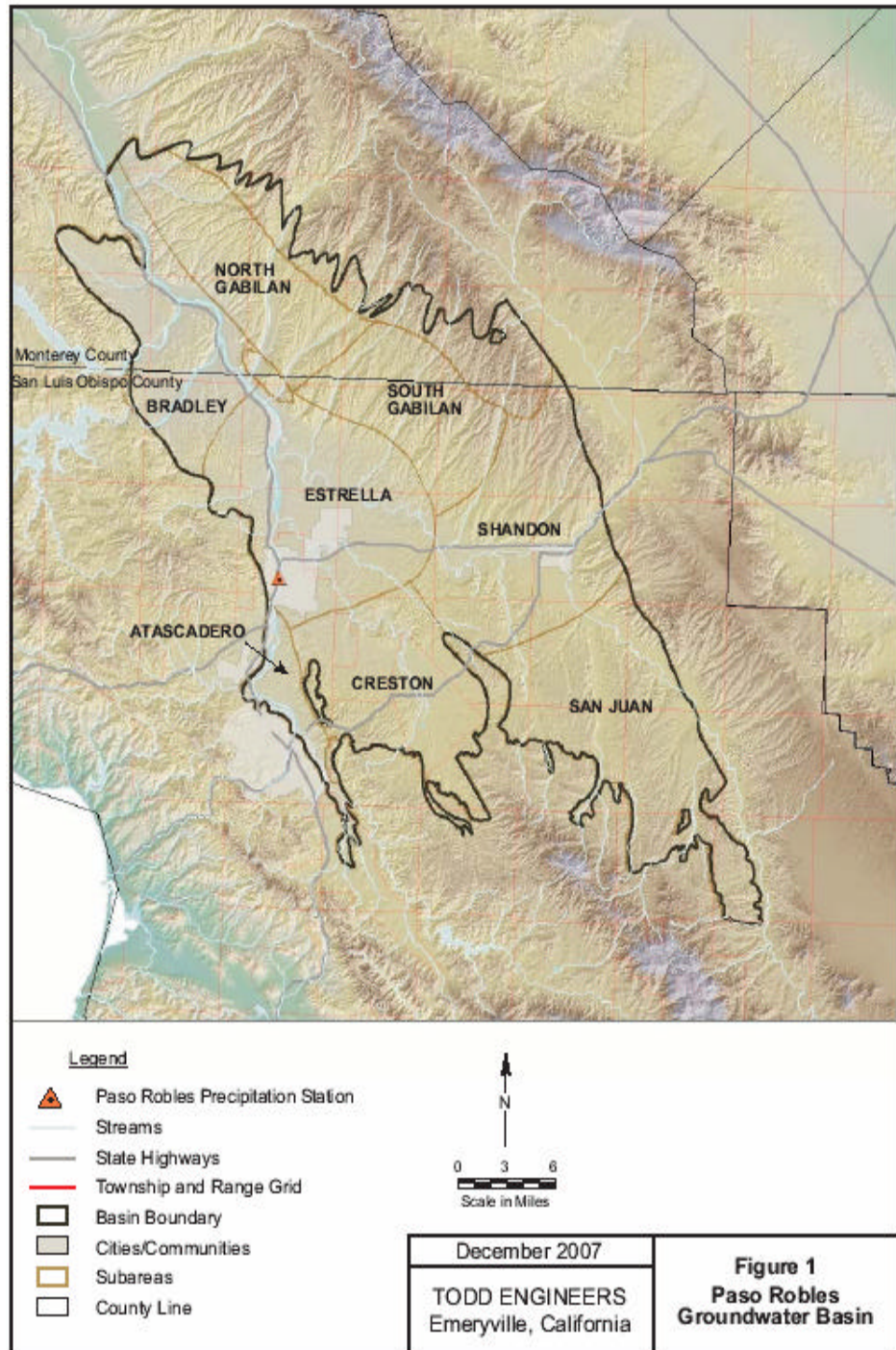
PM10																		
Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard																	
	(PM10 measurements are taken once every six days, or sixty times each year. Thus, a year in which six days had exceedences would have exceedences for 10% of all measured days.)																	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atascadero	3	3	0	5	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
Paso Robles	N/A	4	2	2	0	3	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	

Paso Robles Groundwater Basin

In 2000, the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SLOCFC&WCD) contracted with a consultant to conduct a study of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The study was completed in February 2005. The study includes creation of a model to simulate groundwater flow and water quality in the basin. The model provides a quantitative tool to refine the estimate of perennial yield and evaluate existing and future hydraulic and water quality trends across the basin, including changing groundwater level elevations, well yields and natural and artificial recharge. The study also identifies options for comprehensive or localized management of the basin. The study findings are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Extent of the Basin.

The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin covers 790 square miles from the Garden Farms area south of Atascadero to as far north as San Ardo in Monterey County, and from the Highway 101 corridor as far east as Shandon. About 80 percent of the basin—640 square miles—is located in San Luis Obispo County.



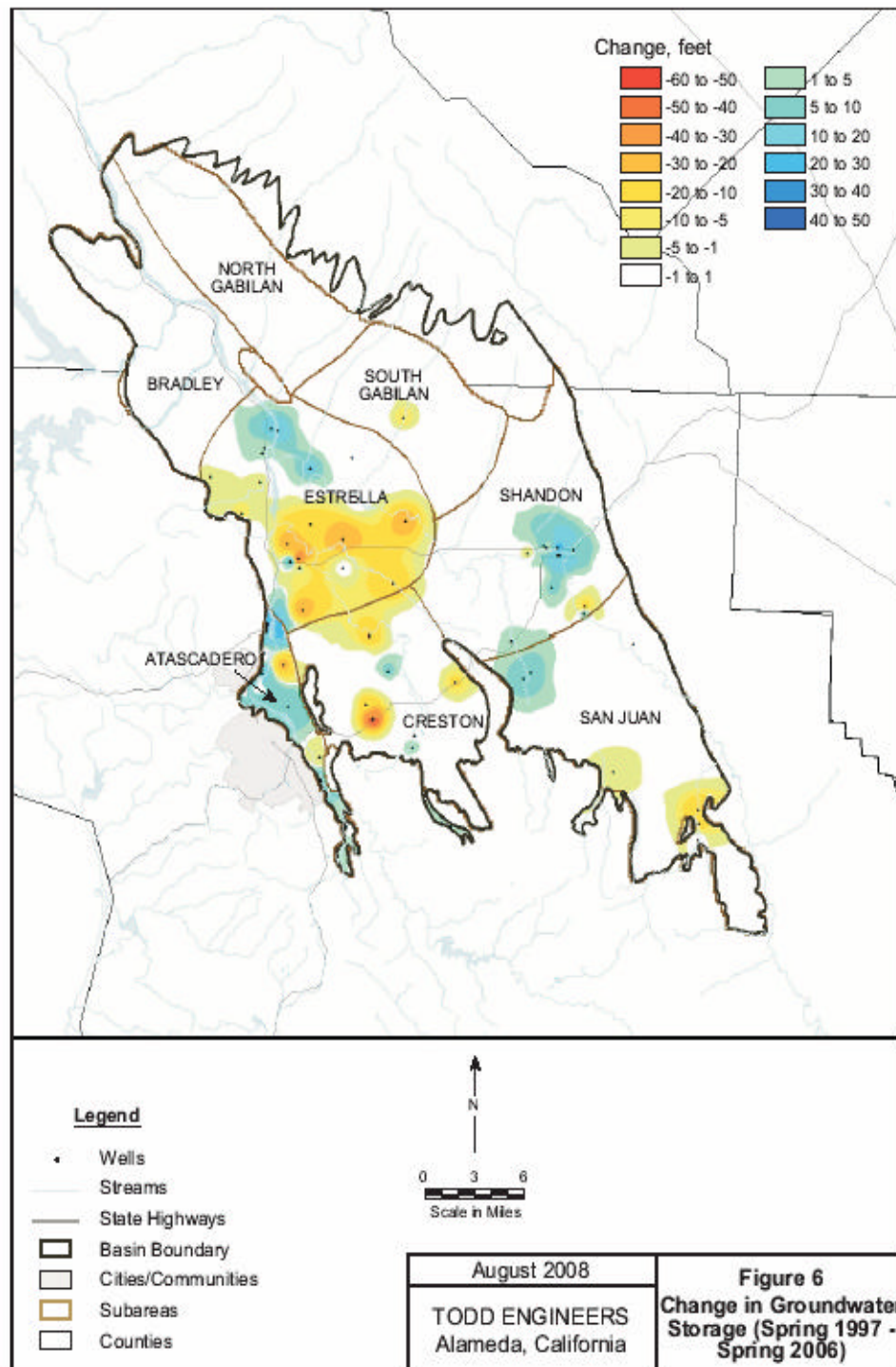
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Continued

Water Levels. Data reviewed for the Phase I report indicated declining water levels in the Creston Area and along the Highway 46 corridor east of Paso Robles. Water levels in the Atascadero sub-basin have followed rainfall patterns, rising and falling in relation to annual rainfall. Water levels are relatively stable in the Shandon area. East of Paso Robles, water levels have declined in response to greater pumping by development of rural ranchettes, vineyards, and golf courses. Water levels in this area have declined as much as 60 feet from 1981 to 1997.

Since 1997, water level data indicate that levels in the Creston area increased significantly following several years of higher-than-average rainfall. However, water levels in the Geneseo/Jardine/Union Roads area east of Paso Robles have continued to decline and are now as much as 180 to 200 feet below levels observed in the early 1980's.

In late 2007, Todd Engineers completed an annual Report on the groundwater basin. The report reviewed changes in storage from 1997 through 2006. The report found that water levels have continued to decrease in that 10-year period.

A second round of pump reporting in the Spring 2008 has indicated that the trend of falling water levels has continued.



Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Continued

Water Quality. Increasing total dissolved solids (TDS) are observed along the urbanized Salinas corridor, near San Miguel, and near the confluence of the Salinas and Nacimiento Rivers. Increasing chlorides are noted northeast of Creston and near the Salinas/Nacimiento River confluence. Increasing nitrates are seen north of Highway 46 between the Salinas River and Huerhuero Creek. These deteriorating water quality trends are generally due to urban and agricultural activities throughout the basin. However, the source of chlorides in the Creston area is undetermined.

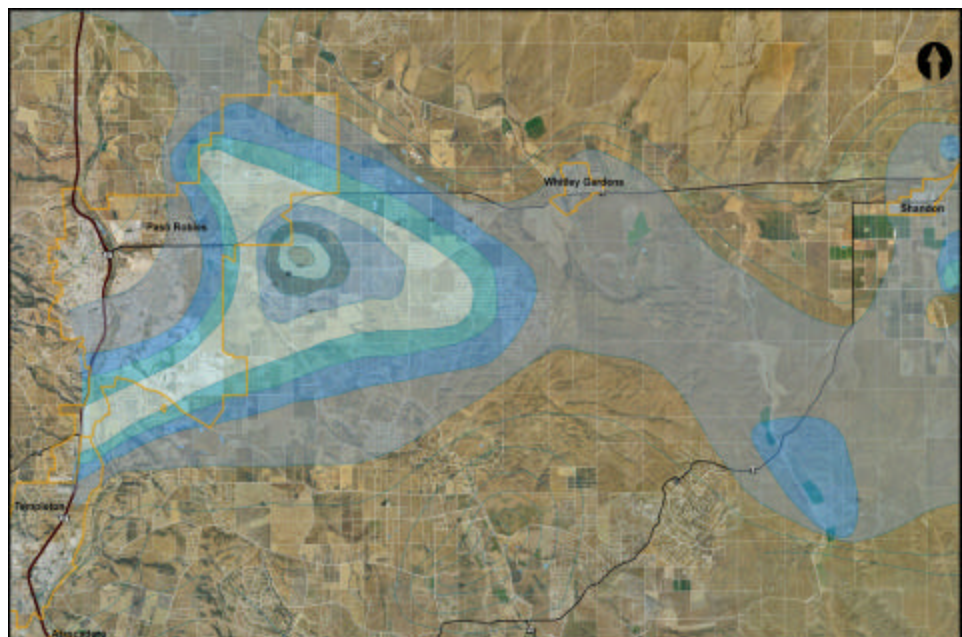
Inflow, Outflow, Perennial Yield. The study found that, during the period from 1980 to 1997, the basin inflow and outflow were largely in balance when looked at across the entire basin. The basin's estimated perennial yield is 97,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). Groundwater pumpage exceeded perennial yield from 1980 to 1990, largely due to higher crop water consumption at that time (i.e. alfalfa). During the 1990s, pumpage was less than perennial yield.

In 2000, pumpage from the basin was approximately 82,600 AFY. About 69 percent of that was for agriculture and the remaining 31 percent for urban and rural domestic uses. The County Master County Water Plan Update estimates that future water needs throughout the Paso Robles Ground Water Basin will increase to approximately 89,000 AFY by 2020, which is about 95 percent of the basin's estimated perennial yield. Water demand at build-out is estimated to be about 110,000 AFY or about 13 percent more than the perennial yield.

Many water purveyors in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin have taken steps to obtain future supplemental water. Paso Robles, Atascadero and Templeton executed Nacimiento Water Project Deliver Entitlement Contracts in August 2004 to initiate implementation of the project.

Total deliveries to those agencies of 6,250 acre feet per year are expected to begin in late 2010. Since the existing and 20-year projected demand in the basin overall is within the estimated perennial yield, there has been no recommended Level of Severity until 2006. However, steadily declining water levels and water quality indicators in the Highway 46 corridor east of Paso Robles have been a cause for concern. In 2006, the County Water Resources Advisory Committee recommended that a level of severity be established for a portion of the basin. The Board of Supervisors established a LOS I for the area of the basin that had shown a 20- foot decline in water levels over the period 1980 through 1996.

A Resource Capacity Study will be published in 2009 that will discuss the water use trends in the LOS area and will recommend actions to expand the water supply or to conserve the water resource.



References

Water Supply

Atascadero Mutual Water Company (John B. Neil)
Avila Beach Community Services District (John L. Wallace)
Cambria Community Services District (Jim Adams)
City of Arroyo Grande
City of Grover Beach Public Works (Mike Ford)
City of Morro Bay Public Services (Dylan Wade)
City of Paso Robles
City of Pismo Beach Water Department (Tom Hembree)
City of San Luis Obispo Utilities Department (Gary Henderson)
Garden Farms Community Water District (Marcia Joyce)
Golden State Water Company (Mark Zimmer)
Green River Mutual Water Company (Dennis Bowman)
Heritage Ranch Community Services District (John D'Ornellas)
Los Osos Community Services District Utilities Department (George Milanese)
Nipomo Community Services District (Bruce Buel, General Manager)
Oceano Community Services District (Philip Davis)
S & T Mutual Water Company (David Tolley)
San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Division
San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works (Courtney Howard, Jim Marty)
San Miguel Community Services District (Barry Holmes)
San Simeon Community Services District (Charles Grace)
Temple of the People (Aureliano Rodriguez)
Templeton Community Services District Utilities Department (Jay Short)

Sewage

Avila Beach Community Services District (Jason Meeks)
Cambria Community Services District
City of Morro Bay Public Services Department (Bruce Keoff)
City of Paso Robles Department of Public Works (Chris Slater)
Heritage Ranch Community Services District (John Dornellas)
Nipomo Community Services District (Peter Sevcik)
Regional Water Quality Control Board

Sewage Continued...

San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works (Katrina Dyson, Lisa Wallender, Jason Meeks)

San Miguel Community Services District (Barry Holmes)

San Simeon Community Services District (Dan Daniels)

South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District (Scott Mascalo)

Templeton Community Services District (Jay Short; Katherine Chaffs)

Schools

Atascadero Unified School District (Alice Soto)

Cayucos Elementary School District (George Erdelyi)

Coast Union School District (Denis de Clercq)

Lucia Mar Unified School District (Denise Bailey)

Paso Robles Public Schools (Shan McCornack)

Pleasant Valley Joint Union Elementary School District (Dorothy Green)

San Luis Coastal Unified School District (Brad Parker)

San Miguel Joint Union School District (Dean Smith, Supt.)

Shandon Unified School District (Karen Sawdey)

Templeton Unified School District (Cheryl Parks)

San Luis Obispo County Office of Education

Roads

San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department (Michelle Olmsted)

Air Quality

San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (Aeron Arlin-Genet)

Table 2 – 1999 to 2008 RMS Traffic Volumes

		Peak Hour Volumes										
Road	Location	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Avila Beach Dr	W of San Luis Bay Dr	780	627	545	838	905	791	858	969	857	820	
Corbett Canyon Rd	N of AG City Limit	285	332	293	290	303	310	275	438	256	295	
Halcyon Rd	N of Camino del Rey	325	348	416	515	353	403	327	628	469	442	
Halcyon Rd	S of AG Creek	670	888	726	806	791	898	854	817	921	866	
Las Tablas Rd	W of Duncan Rd	954	874	533	755	831	895	1042	1185	1015	1359	
Lopez Dr	S of Orcutt Rd	307	378	363	417	388	390	328	403	366	294	
Los Berros Rd	S of El Campo	-	600	652	567	578	605	627	609	648	547	
Los Osos Valley Rd	W of Foothill Blvd	1487	1501	1439	1511	1523	1549	1481	1483	1328	1435	
Los Ranchos Rd	W of SR 227	515	468	573	550	354	360	357	395	469	512	
Main St (Cambria)	E of Pine Knolls Dr	972	1093	1052	1149	828	1150	1218	1257	1212	903	
Mission St	N of US 101	255	260	255	265	242	291	328	305	357	402	
Nacimiento Lake Dr	E of Chimney Rock Rd	468	517	121	420	482	518	451	568	433	394	
O'Connor Way	N of Foothill Rd	346	451	277	153	162	450	264	199	205	446	
Paso Robles St	E of SR 1	173	218	134	135	128	130	136	162	163	151	
Price Canyon Rd	S of SR 227	759	922	739	799	1040	1040	803	852	821	792	
Ramada Dr	S of SR 46	414	768	459	445	509	394	501	565	450	475	
South Bay Blvd	S State Park Rd	1230	1758	1311	1488	1377	1407	1343	1389	1293	1315	
South Ocean Ave	N of 13th St	619	512	508	611	526	543	508	528	521	397	
Tank Farm Rd	W of SR 227	1679	1852	1570	1517	1718	1570	1787	1891	1791	1763	
Tefft St	W of Mary Ave	1411	1721	1639	1692	1528	1589	1681	1628	1908	1723	
Vineyard Dr	W of SR 46	128	114	193	129	135	140	147	155	172	170	
Vineyard Dr	W of US 101	910	831	747	481	451	780	672	700	623	938	

2008 Annual Summary Report						
<i>Sewage Treatment Facility Level of Severity Recommendations</i>						
Name of Plant	Capacity (Millions of gallons/day)	ADWF*	Percent Capacity	2008 Population	Est. Pop. at 100% Capacity	LOS
Avila Beach CSD	0.2	0.045	22.6%	999	N/A	OK
Cambria CSD	1	0.580	58.0%	6,330	9895	OK
Heritage Ranch CSD	0.4	0.149	37.2%	3,500	5625	OK
Los Ranchos (CSA #18)	0.12	0.076	63.4%	1400	1880	OK
Morro Bay/ Cayucos	2.06	1.092	53.0%	13,444	23077	OK
Nipomo CSD (Southland)	0.9	0.570	63.3%	14,547	7364	OK
Nipomo Blacklake	0.20	0.063	31.5	1029	12214	OK
Oak Shores (CSA #7A)	0.1	0.042	41.7%	N/A	N/A	OK
Paso Robles/Templeton	4.9	2.963	60.5%	29,007		OK
Templeton	0.6	0.147	24.6%	5,398		OK
San Miguel CSD	0.2	0.117	58.5%	1,679		OK
San Simeon CSD	0.2	0.078	38.8%	925		OK
So. SLO County San. Dist.	5	2.721	54.4%			OK
City of San Luis Obispo	5.2	4.262	82.0%	46,867		OK
Lopez Rec. (SLO County)	0.15	0.009	6.2%			OK

* Average Dry-Weather Flow=average flow for months May through October

Resource Management
System
2008 Annual Resource
Summary Report

976 Osos Street #300
San Luis Obispo , Ca
93408

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www.sloplanning.org

County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building Department

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